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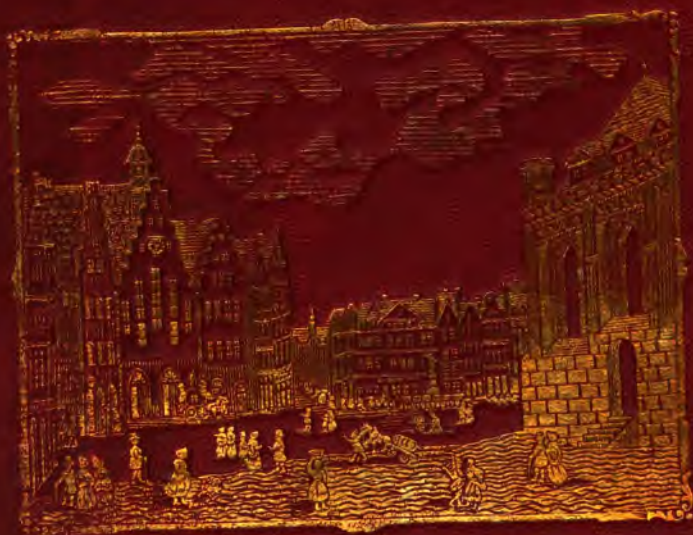
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# THE GERMAN EMPERORS AND KINGS

With historical sketches

by

Dr. J. B. BENKARD.



## FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE.

Published by Henry Keller

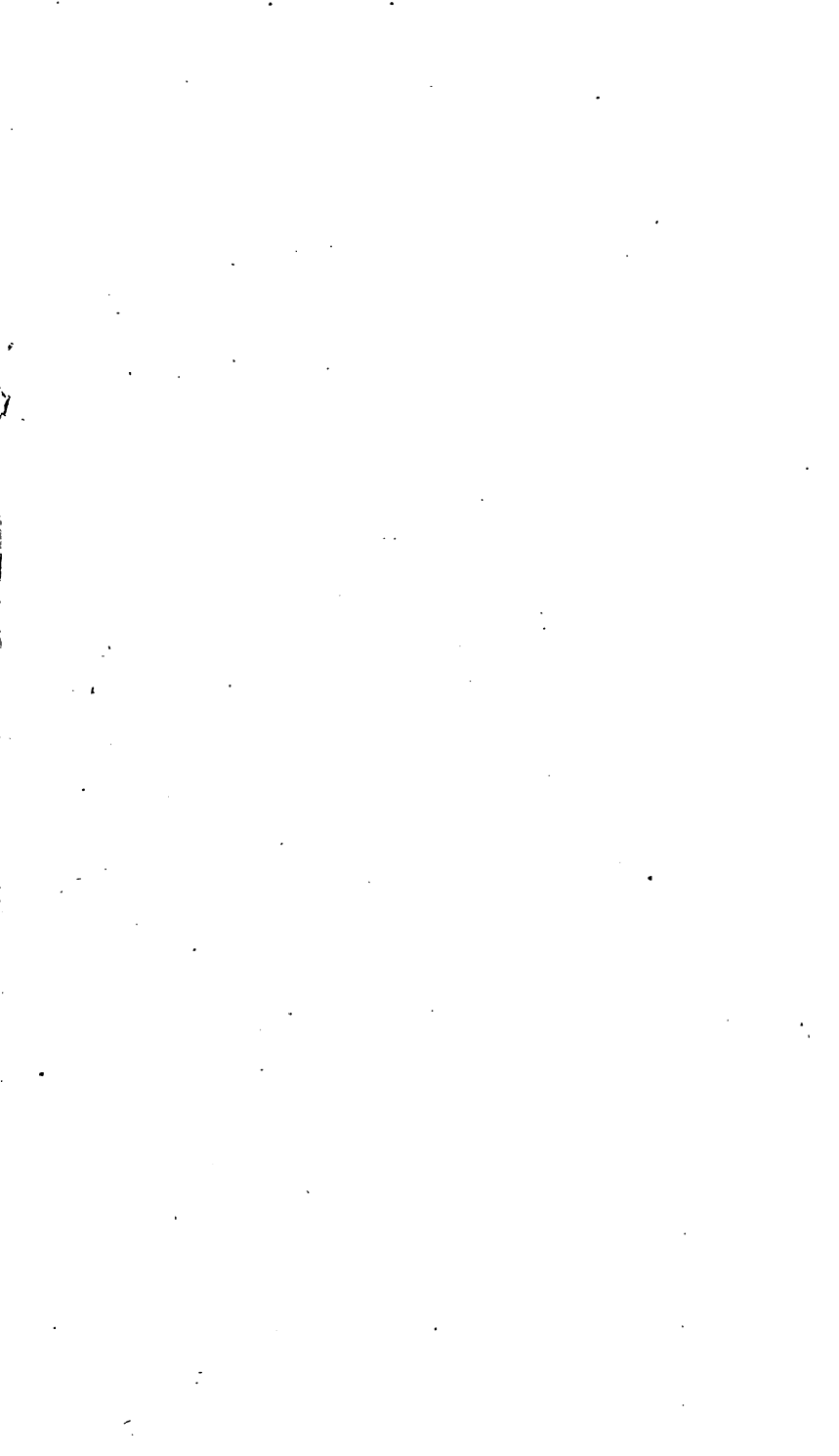
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DER KAISERSAAL IN FRANKFURT 'M.

# HISTORICAL SKETCH

## GERMAN PRINCIPLES AND MAXIMS.

BY J. B. COLEMAN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

BY J. B. COLEMAN.

PHILADELPHIA: J. B. COLEMAN.

1855.

1855.



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# **HISTORICAL SKETCH**

OF THE

# **GERMAN EMPERORS AND KINGS.**

---

AN

**EXPLANATORY TEXT FOR THE REPRESENTATIONS**

**OF THE IMPERIAL - HALL.**

---

BY

**Dr. J. B. BENKARD.**

---

**TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN**

BY

**F. HAAS.**

„Old things are fading away; time has undergone  
its change, and a new life is coming forth from  
the ruins.“

SCHILLER.

---

**FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE.**

**PUBLISHED BY HENRY KELLER.**

**(SUCCESSOR TO S. SCHMERBER.)**

**1855.**

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Satis inconsultum est, superbum Tarquinium, Tullum et Ancum, patrem Æneam, ferocem Rutulum et hujusmodi quoslibet et scribere et legere: nostros autem Carolos atque tres Ottones, imperatorem Henricum secundum Chunradum imperatorem, patrem gloriosissimi regis Henrici III. et eundem Henricum, regem in Christo triumphantem, omnino negligere.

*Wippo in vitâ Chunradi Salici.*

„It is rather injudicious to write and to read about Tarquinius Superbus, Tullus Hostilius and Ancus Martius, about father Æneas, the fierce Rutulian and about all men of this kind, without mentioning at all our Charles, our three Otho's, the emperor Henry II., the emperor Conrad, father of the most illustrious king Henry III., and that Henry himself, the true Christian conqueror.

*WIPPO in the life of Conrad the Salic.*“

# Table

of the  
Emperors whose portraits are kept in the Imperial Hall with the  
names of the painters as well as of the founders.

Reign.	Names of the Emperors.	Painters.	Founders.
768-814	Charlemagne	Philip Veit of Berlin	Society of Arts, of Frankfurt.
814-840	Lothar the Debonnaire	J. A. Jung of Frankfurt	The same.
840-876	Louis the German	Charles Trost of Cassel.	Senator Reuss and Bailiff Benkard
876-887	Charles the Fat	Charles Trost	Society of Arts of Frankfurt.
887-899	Arnulf	J. J. Jung	
900-911	Louis the Child	from the cartoon of Ph. Veit	Senator Reuss and Bailiff Benkard.
911-918	Conrad I.	Ballenberger of Anspach	Museum of Art Städel.
918-936	Henry I.	J. B. Zwecker of Frankfurt	Trusteeship of the orphan asylum.
936-973	Otto I.	Philip Veit	His Majesty Freder. William IV., king of Prussia.
973-983	Otto II.	A. Teichs of Brunswick	Mrs. Niess and J. M. du Fay.
983-1002	Otto III.	J. Settegast of Coblenz	Senator Dr. Souchay and his family.
1002-1024	Henry II.	D. Passavant of Frankfurt	John Dav. Passavant.
1024-1039	Conrad II.	L. Clasen of Dusseldorf	Society of Arts, of Dusseldorf.
1039-1056	Henry III.	H. Stilke of Dusseldorf	The same.
1056-1106	Henry IV.	Edw. Ihée of Cassel	The same.
1106-1125	Henry V.	P. J. Medrich of Cologne	The same.
1125-1137	Lothaire	E. Bendemann of Dresden	The baron A. M. de Rothschild.
1138-1152	Conrad III.	Doctor Fellner of Frankfurt	Doctor Ferd. Fellner.
1152-1190	Frederic I. Barbarossa	Fr. Lessing of Silesia	The Senate of the free cities of Hamburg and Lubeck.
1190-1197	Henry VI.	J. B. Zwecker	Offered by a Society of patriotic citizens of Frankfurt on-the-Maine.
1198-1208	Philip of Swabia	Alfred Rethel, of Aix-la-Chapelle	The family de Neufville.
1208-1218	Otto IV.	Oppenheim of Frankfurt	
1218-1250	Frederic II.	Philip Veit	The baron A. M. de Rothschild.
1273-1291	Rodolphus I. of Hapsburg	G. Lavinsky of Coblenz	Alex Bernus and Bernus du Fay.
1292-1298	Adolphus of Nassau	H. Mucke of Dusseldorf	Counsellor Frederic Schlosser at Frankfurt on-the-Maine.
1298-1308	Albert I.	Ed. Steidle of Vienna	His Highness, the duke William I. of Nassau.
1308-1313	Henry VII.	Philip Veit	Prince Metternich.
1314-1347	Louis of Bavaria	Charles Ballenberger	His Majesty king William I. of the Netherlands.
1314-1330	Frederic of Austria	Doctor Ferd. Fellner	His Majesty king Louis of Bavaria.
1347-1378	Charles IV.	F. Brentano of Frankfurt	Several citizens of Frankfurt.
1349	Gunther of Schwarzb.	Charles Ballenberger	The Society of the evening meeting, at Frankfurt.
1378-1400	Venceslaus	W. Hensel of Berlin	Maurice of Bethmann.
1400-1410	Robert of Palatinate	Charles Ballenberger	The senators Neuburg, Souchay and Mr. Passavant.
1411-1437	Sigismund	Philip Veit from Bogen	A Bavarian Society under the direction of Mr. de Mieg, deputy at the diet of the Germ. Confederation.
1438-1439	Albert II.	J. Binder of Vienna	Society of Art of Frankfurt.
1440-1493	Frederic III.	J. Hübner of Dresden	Count Münch-Bellinghausen.
1493-1519	Maximilian I.	Alfred Rethel	Julius Hübner.
1519-1558	Charles V.	Alfred Rethel	Mrs. Louis Gontard and H. Fr. Gontard-Wichelhausen.
1558-1564	Ferdinand I.	John Ender of Vienna	Museum of Art Städel.
1564-1576	Maximilian II.	Alfred Rethel	His Majesty the Emperor Ferdinand I. of Austria
1576-1611	Rodolphus II.	Ch. Hemerlein of Mayence	The family Metzler.
1612-1619	Mathias	Jas. Danhauser of Vienna	Offering of a Society of patriotic citizens at Mayence.
1619-1637	Ferdinand II.	Peter Krafft of Vienna	His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.
1637-1657	Ferdinand III.	Ed. Steidle	The same.
1658-1705	Leopold I.	L. Kupelwieser of Vienna	Presented by the high Senate of the free city of Bremen.
1705-1711	Joseph I.	L. Kupelwieser	His Imp. and Royal Highness the Archduke Francis-Charles.
1711-1740	Charles VI.	Waldmüller of Vienna	His Imp. and Royal Highness the Archduke Lewis.
1742-1746	Charles VII.	M. Hefler of Munich	His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.
1745-1765	Francis I.	N. Schiavoni of Vienna	A Bavarian Society under the presidency of Mr. de Mieg, deputy at the diet of the Germ. Conf.
1765-1790	Joseph II.	M. Oppenheim	His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.
1790-1792	Leopold II.	Leop. Kupelwieser	St. John Lodge, Socrates to the Intrepidity, Frankfurt on-the-Maine.
1792-1806	Francis II	Leop. Kupelwieser	His Imp. and Royal Highness the Archduke Charles.
			His Maj. the Emperor Ferdinand I. of Austria.



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## INTRODUCTION.

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On the Roemerberg at Frankfort on the Maine, a large place of amphitheatrical form, consecrated by many historical events, called in former times, (when it was taken in its full extent), „*Samstagsberg*“ „*Saturday-Hill*“, you behold the town-house of the city, called „*the Roemer*“ towering over the neighbouring houses, an old-styled building, yet of a plain architecture in the outside. Its pyramidal front-pinion is rising in scale-like side-shelves and differing from the houses placed on the right and left sides, called „*Limpurg*“ and „*Loosenstein*“ by its higher size and its longer windows, but is quite similar to them for the remaining. No one is able to say why that building is called „*the Roemer*“ or rather „*to the Roemer*.“ In the year 1405, the senate of Frankfort made the acquisition of a house situated on the same spot, named at that very time „*to the Roemer*“ as well as of another house contiguous to the former, called „*to the Swen*“ from Kunz and Henry Roemer, also named Koelner, brothers; and as the old town-house, situated near the cathedral, was in a ruinous state, they ordered the above buildings to be filled up for the use of the town, or rather to be built anew. At least, according to a document of the year 1406, to be seen in the archi-

ves of this city, there is no doubt but the large hall supported by pillars which we find at the entrance of the Roemer, on the ground floor, has been built at that very time, that is to say immediately after the above-mentioned purchasing of the houses; and a few years ago, when the fair-stalls were removed from the hall, which they awkwardly disfigured, there were found evident traces of fresco-paintings, that, according to the represented objects and the style of execution, might rather not have belonged to a time posterior to the fifteenth century; most probably, those paintings have been executed at the very period when the hall was built. Besides, the senate, in a document of the year 1411 (*see Olenschlager, Golden Bull XCVIII*), declares with respect to the „Roemer“ positively, that they caused this house to be built in honour of the Empire and the Princes-Electors. At a later period it was increased by its being united with the house „Loevenstein“ and by the purchase of other edifices; and new buildings were added but looking in different direction from the front-building, particularly in the XVI<sup>th</sup> and XVIII<sup>th</sup> centuries, which additions gave to the Roemer its actual shape. Yet the front remained always the same (we except the colouring and some other trifling modifications) from the time of its construction up to the present. It is also the case with the ground-floor hall; over which the Imperial-Hall has been constructed. It was in the latter that the coronation-meal was held in the last centuries, as, from the reign of Maximilian II., the German emperors, with a few exceptions, were crowned at Frankfurt. We should be inclined to believe that the Imperial-Hall has been constructed at the same time with the ground-hall; for as early as the year 1411, a hall, or assembly-room, was positively mentioned in the

above quoted document. The arrangements and decoration of the same, too, underwent a frequent change, but chiefly when from to time a general renovation was undertaken, of which the apparently most considerable took place in the years 1612 and 1742. It is not possible to ascertain positively at what time the portraits of the emperors were first placed as ornament to the hall; most probably that kind of decoration had already its commencement in the XVI<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps earlier; decidedly not later than the beginning of the XVII<sup>th</sup> century. The large stair-case now leading to the Imperial Hall was built in the year 1740, probably because the former, having quite a different direction and leading in a straight line to the hall itself, did no longer fully answer its purpose. The frescos of the election-room and the vestibules belong to the same period; they were executed by Colomba. The election-room, where the electors, or their ambassadors, used to meet for conferring before the election and where, now the senators are holding their sittings, has generally preserved its primitive state and, moreover, the Imperial Hall itself has quite the character of its ancient style. For, as, some years ago, a general restoration took place, the locality remained quite the same. The ruinous state of the roof required, we ought to say, an energetic repair; yet the ceiling and the frames did not suffer the least alteration; only the painting of the walls was a little changed and a new floor was laid. On the other side; the hall was decorated in a different style. For, in compensation of the faded representation of „Solomon's Judgement“ at the western side of the hall, they placed a new painting executed by Steinle of Vienna; and instead of the brass coloured busts of the emperors, the hall was adorned with other paintings executed by ar-

tists, of whose names, as well as of those of the founders, we intend to inform our readers. From Maximilian I. up to this period, all the representations are real and authentic portraits; as to the former emperors and kings they are taken from tomb-stones, coins, seals or represented according to descriptions contained in the chronicles. The place for the representation of the emperor Charlemagne is at the entrance on the right hand, just below the representation of Solomon's Judgement. Next to Charlemagne the emperors and kings of his lineage who have ruled over Germany are to be seen. On Charlemagne's right side (on the southern wall of the hall) are the emperors and kings from Conrad I. to Frederic II., after whose reign the great Interregnum took place in Germany. On Charles' left hand (on the northern wall) are ranged the likenesses of the emperors and kings who reigned after the Interregnum, from Rodolphus I. to Charles VI., followed on the eastern side of the hall, towards the large windows, by the last emperors to Francis II., whose likeness occupies the last place that was left in the hall. —

The few leaves of this writing are destined to recall to the mind of our readers and particularly of the visitors of that sacred edifice the most important, moments — both happy and melancholy — of our history, inasmuch as they belong to the respective period. May these lines be received with the same feelings as those with which they were written.

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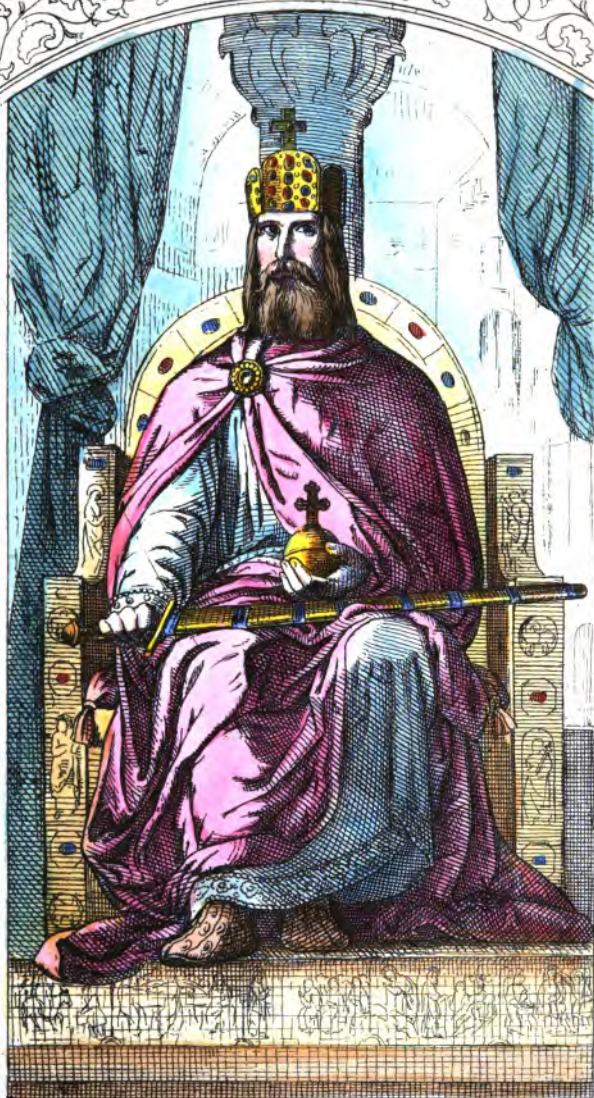
In the course of that protracted struggle, in which the German tribes were almost incessantly engaged since some years before the Christian era until the fall of the Roman empire, our German ancestors appeared from the third century after Christ in great hordes, which, when several tribes had been united, formed powerful nations that became famous and are mentioned in history under the names of Almain, Franks, Saxons, Goths and others. Of these tribes the Franks were the most illustrious. Established at first solely on the banks of the rivers Lippe, Sieg and Lahn, and in the adjacent countries, they soon and gradually extended the limits of their possessions by means of successful wars. Clovis, having defeated the Roman general Syagrius near Soissons, 486, and repulsed ten years later at Tolbiac (*Zulpich*, near Cologne) the Allemanni, or inhabitants of the Upper-Rhine, embraced Christianity and boldly declared himself the chief of all the Franks; thus, as early as in the first part of the sixth century, all the countries on the right bank of the Lower- and Middle-Rhine as far as the source of the Maine and the upper lands of the Weser, and, on the left bank, as far as the Saar and from thence to the British Channel and the German Ocean, formed the immediate Frank territory, exclusive of the possessions of the conquered tribes. The „*Land of the Franks*“ (the latin name: *Francia*) was the denomination of the above tract of land in its full extent. The larger part of it, the German part, situated on the east of the Ardennes, was called „*Austrasia*“ or „*Ostrasia*“ (*Eastern empire*) and the other

part, wrested from the Romans in the last struggle, for the most part Roman or Gallic land, was named „*Neustria*“, that is „the *New-Western empire*. After both these tracts of land had been several times united, separated and reunited, there arose, towards the end of the seventh century, a violent contest about the person of their king and the highest dignity of the state, that of *Mayor of the Palace* (*major domus*). Under the command of their dukes, *Pepin d'Heristal* and *Charles Martel*, the Austrasians were successful in several battles, at Testri, Stablo, Cambrai and Soissons, in defeating their enemies the Neustrians, who had repeatedly invaded them, and in obtaining over them a decided supremacy. Charles Martel, the son of Pepin d'Héristal, restored and supported the dignity of the government, and though nominally only duke of the Franks, he exercised during his life all the functions of sovereignty. He immortalized his name by saving the Christian Nations of Europe from the hands of the Saracens, whom he defeated at the memorable conflict between Tours and Poitiers, 732. He was energetically supported in that victory by his Ostrasian or German warriors. His son, *Pepin le Bref*, by no means unlike his father in power and energy, now assumed the title of king. After Carloman, his elder brother, had left to him his portion of the paternal dominion, Ostrasia, he obliged, with the consent of the Roman Bishop as well as of the entire nation, the last sluggard descendant of the Merovingian dynasty, *Childeric III.*, to retire into a monastery, 752, and caused to be consecrated himself by *St. Boniface* (*Winifred*) first archbishop of Mayence. Thus the empire of the Franks was again re-established on a firm and sure basis. Of the two sons and successors of Pepin le Bref, the elder, Carloman, died shortly after his father; *Charles*, the survivor, seized upon the entire Frank monarchy, and, in consequence of his being the sole master of the empire, all the fragments of the Germanic nations which had been subdued before his reign, i. e. the tribes of Almain or Swabians, of Thuringians, Burgundians, Bavarians and Frieslanders,





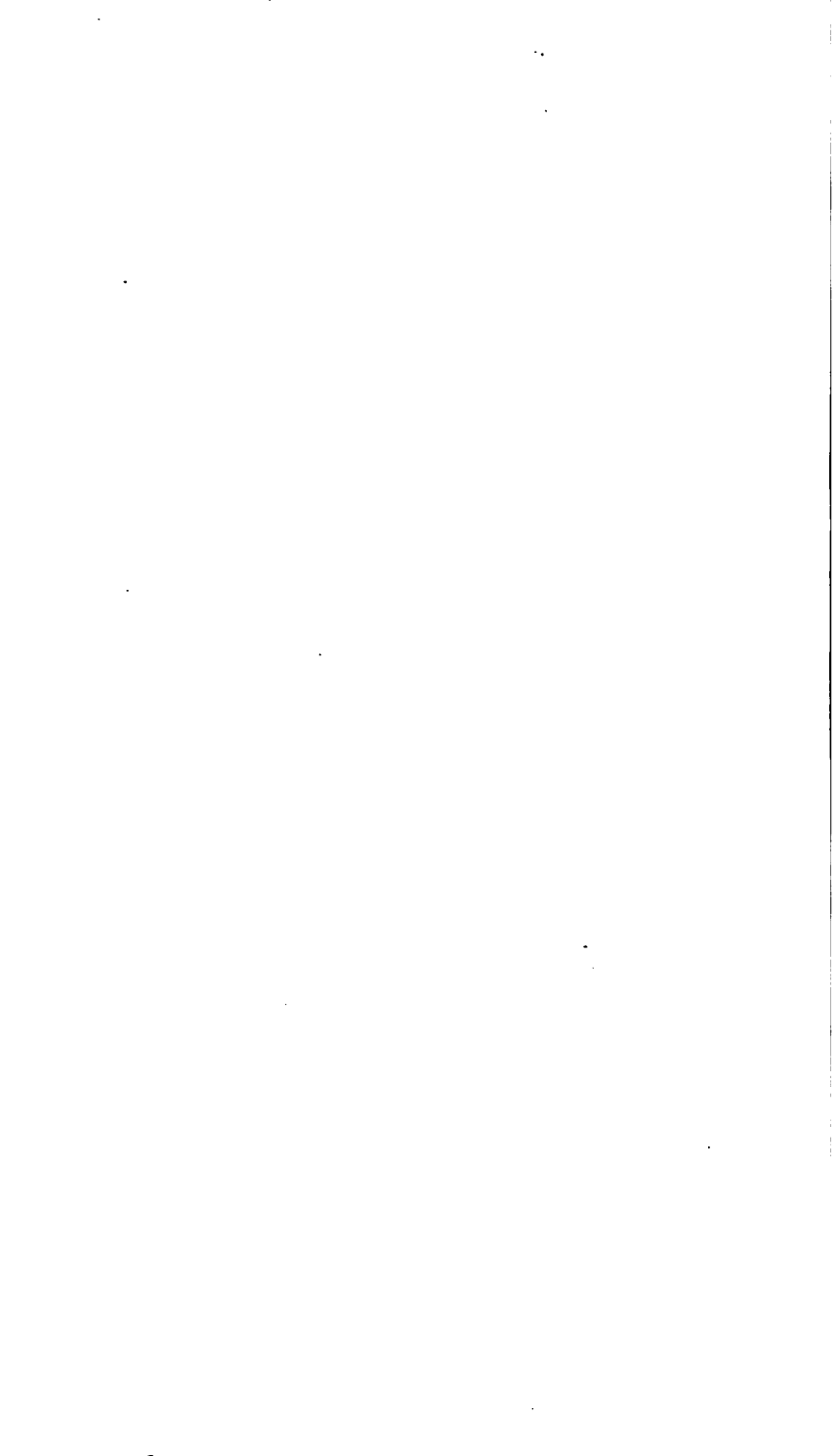
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and Friesland



KARL DER GROSSE.

768 — 814 .

Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus triumphat.



became subject to his jurisdiction. By subjugating Aquitania, Septimania, the French Brittany, conquering the Spanish March and the north of Italy, and subduing the Saxons, those mighty inhabitants of the northern climes of Germany, he increased his empire to an extent unprecedented since the fall of the Western Roman empire. At length he added to the imperial authority and power the title also of Emperor, and it is his portrait which stands at the head of that long series of German Emperors who are pictorially represented in our Imperial Hall.

## FRANK EMPERORS AND KINGS.

### CARLOVINGIANS.

#### 1. Charlemagne, or Charles I.

A. D. 768 — 814.

Descended from an old German (Ostrasian) family, this king of the Franks, partly by the dominions he had received from his predecessors, partly by his own conquests, united for the first time into one all the tribes of the German nation, the Franks, Allemanni or Swabians, Bavarians, Thuringians, Frieslanders and Saxons; these last had been subjugated by him and converted to Christianity after a long and bloody war. He was also master of the Roman Gaul, conquered partly by himself, but mostly subdued by his ancestors and the early Frank Kings — (this country was called *France* in later times, when all its fragments were united into one entire state) —, he possessed, too, the Lombard Kingdom in Italy, subjugated by his arms, and a part of Spain, taken from the Arabs. In the year 800 he restored at Rome, where he was consecrated Emperor by Pope Leo III., the Roman empire of the West — and thus became *the first Roman emperor of the German nation*. — Charlemagne often violated ancient rights and

privileges, but he was, too, a successful promoter of reforms in legislation, of agriculture, of trade, arts and sciences, to the latter of which he was personally addicted, and endeavoured to improve and reduce to rule his native german language. He, moreover, caused the heroic traditions of the Teutonic tribes to be collected. Whenever circumstances did not constrain him to live in remote countries, he would generally reside among his countrymen, whose language, dress and habits he always retained; Worms and Ingelheim were often his residing places, but in the latter days of his life, he preferred residing at Aix-la-Chapelle, mentioned in an old saying as his birth-place; but the latter circumstance has frequently been contradicted. He is buried in the cathedral which he had built in that city. It is to this great emperor that Frankfort owes its first notice in history; he caused a palace to be built here, in which city he held the assemblies of the states; he ordered a colony of Saxons to be organized on the left bank of the Maine (*Sachsenhausen*). These are the primary causes of the prosperity of Frankfort (the *Frank's ford*), which before the reign of Charlemagne was but an insignificant place, unworthy of notice.

*Charlemagne married:* 1.) an unknown; 2.) Desiderata, daughter of the king of the Longobards; she was divorced; 3.) Hildegard of Swabia; 4.) Fastrada of East Francony, who died at Frankfort; 5.) Luidgarde of Swabia.

## 2. Louis I., the Debonnaire.

A. D. 814 — 840,

son of Charlemagne and his wife Hildegard, was, during the life of his father, acknowledged at Aix-la-Chapelle with great solemnity as his co-regent and successor. After his father's death he governed without energy the mighty empire he had inherited, the heterogeneous parts of which appeared unapt to remain united for a long time; but Louis I. has the merit of having settled the matters of divines and forwarded the polishing of the Teutonic language, into which



that he was, too, a successful master of rhetoric, of agriculture, of trade, of natural sciences, and of every other science. He was person of valour and endurance, and he was able and ready to rule his native German language. He preserved, yet, changed, the heroic traditions of the Teutonic past, which he collected. Whenever circumstances did not permit him to travel to remote countries, he would generally send one of his countrymen, whose language, dress, and manners he could easily understand. Worms and Ingelheim were even his residences, but in the latter days of his reign he preferred Aix-la-Chapelle, mentioned in the *Sachsenspiegel*, as his place; but the latter circumstance is not to be taken as an indication. He is buried in the church of St. Martin at Ingelheim. It is to this great emperor that the empire owes its first notice in history, and he is said to have planned here a city which he called *Carolingia*, the capital of the states; he founded a colony of Saxons in the north-east of the Maine (*Sachsenhausen*), and he was the cause of the prosperity of Frankfort, which flourished during the reign of Charlemagne. His reign was marked by the following events, worthy of notice.

1. The death of his father, Louis the Great; 2. Desiderius, king of the Lombards; 3. The death of Hildegaric of Swabia; 4. Pesteau, king of the Franks, who died at Frankfort; 5. Louis, king of Swabia.

### 3. Louis I., the Debonnaire.

A. D. 814 — 840,

son of Charlemagne and his wife Hildegarde, was, during the reign of his father, acknowledged at Aix-la-Chapelle with the title of co-regent and successor. After the death of his father, he reigned without energy the mighty emperor, and he was the first to unite the heterogeneous parts of which the empire was composed, which had been united for a long time; but Louis I. was not able to settle the matters of divines affairs, and he was the first to introduce the Teutonic language, into which



LUDWIG DER FROMME.  
814 — 840.



LUDWIG DER DEUTSCHE.  
840 — 876.



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he ordered fragments of the Bible and of other writings to be translated; he built a palace at Frankfort (*the Saalkhof*), a residence to which he was very partial. Two conventions of the states were held in that edifice, and it was there, too, that his son Charles (the Bald) was born in the year 823. The birth of this son, however, gave rise to endless quarrels with his elder sons, which disturbed the state and embittered the life of the emperor. He was twice dethroned, 830 and 833; he even performed the penance imposed (833) by some bishops; but he was reinstated in the possession of his power. He was obliged in the latter end of his life to wage war against his very son Louis; but having fallen ill during the expedition, he died on an island of the Rhine near Mayence, whither he had wished to be transported from Frankfort, hoping to recover his health during the summer. His remains were buried at Metz.

*Married to:* 1.) Irmengard, daughter of a Francic count;  
2.) Judith, or Jutta of Bavaria, daughter of Guelph of Altorf and mother to Charles the Bald.

### 3. Louis II., the German,

A. D. 840 — 876,

son of the former, fought in alliance with his brother Charles the bloody and victorious battle of *Fontenay* against Lothar, their elder brother, the result of which was the famous *treaty of Verdun*, 843. By this treaty Louis was acknowledged as the king of Eastern France or Germany; Lothar, who, during his father's life, had been invested with the Roman imperial crown, maintained his supremacy over the largest part of all the dominions situated between the Rhône, the Saône, the Meuse and the Rhine (*Lotharinga*, or *Lorraine*, in its most extensive acception), and Charles the Bald remained in possession of Gaul, which from that time was called the Western Frank empire, or France. By means of the above distribution the unnatural union of the Gallic and Teutonic territories was now, at least in the most essential point, again dissolved. Louis made a bold resistance against the North-

men (or Normans) and Sclavi, who had invaded Germany. He generally resided at Frankfort, which became prosperous under his reign; he founded the cathedral of this city; he held here several assemblies of the states, and died in his palace, the *Saalkhof*, having in the last years of his life acquired the half of the Lorraine dominions in consequence of the *treaty of Mersen* (870). But it was in vain that he had aspired to the Roman imperial crown (875). He spent a great part of his life in quarrels with his own sons, but still more with his brother Charles the Bald, with whom he had divided the Lorraine dominions, but who had been beforehand in taking possession of the imperial crown, and a decisive battle between the two brothers was prevented only by the death of Louis. By his actions Louis the German exposed himself in a high degree to the reproach of cruelty, of which he gave an instance at the rebellion of the smaller landed proprietors of Saxony; yet he has, as a ruler, the merit of having made many useful institutions in Germany, and the poet *Otfried*, who lived at the same time with him, is worthy of belief when he says that „Louis governed the East-Frank empire (*Ostreich*), that is *Germany*, with strength and wisdom, being a worthy king.“

He was buried in the monastery of Lorsch, in the Bergstrasse, some miles from Darmstadt; but no trace of his burying-place is now to be seen; an antiquary saw it the last time in the beginning of the XVII<sup>th</sup> century.

*Married to:* Emma, most probably a lady of Lower-Germany.

As soon as his brother had expired, Charles the Bald king of the West-Franks or French, who had received the imperial diadem from the hands of Pope John VIII. (875), appeared with an army on the German soil in order to conquer the Teutonic dominions, or, at least, to take possession of the lands on the left banks of the Rhine. But the sons of Louis the German, Carloman, Louis (III.) the Younger, and Charles, who governed together Germany, boldly opposed the enemy and entirely defeated the French

king, 876, near *Andernach*, so that he was put to flight and scarcely able to escape. He died in the following year; the victorious Louis himself had expired in the year 882, and as his brother Carloman had died two years before, the youngest son of Louis the German,

#### 4. Charles II. (III.) the Fat,

A. D. 882 — 887,

was consequently, the sole master of the entire East-Francia or Teutonic empire. After having received at Rome the imperial crown, 880, he came into possession of the West-Frank empire by the decease of all his French relatives, 885; so that his dominions were nearly as extensive as those of Charlemagne had been in former times. This emperor, also resided frequently at Frankfort, the cathedral of which he considerably enriched, but neither his personal strength nor his mental powers were able to support the burden of his high dignities and the Normans ravaged his territories with impunity. He was therefore deposed at the very moment when he had convoked an imperial diet at Trebur, near Frankfort. The princes assembled at Frankfort \*) elected his nephew, Arnulph, king of Germany; Charles died a short time after this event, not without some suspicion of violence.

He is buried on the island of Reichenau in the lake of Constance.

*Married to:* 1.) an unknown; 2.) Richarda, probably of Almain origin, who remained without issue and whose repudiation was one of the causes of his fall.

#### 5. Arnulph,

A. D. 888 — 899,

duke of Carinthia, son of Carloman, elected king of Germany, refused the kingly crown of the West-Frank empire,

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\*) As a ruler of Germany, his title is *Charles II.*; but as a Roman emperor, *Charles III.*

but reserved his rights of sovereignty over it. — Besides his other dominions he possessed the half of Lotharingia, the government of which he afterwards abandoned to his son Zwentibold. — He defeated the Normans in the decisive battle of Louvain 891\*), undertook two expeditions into Italy, 894 and 895, in the latter of which he gained a victory by an impetuous attack on the city of Rome. He was consecrated Roman emperor 896; but soon after he fell sick (according to tradition he was poisoned), and died at Ratisbonne a few years afterwards.

*Married to:* Jutta, or Udda, of unknown origin.

## 6. Louis III. (IV.) the Child,

A. D. 900 — 911,

son of the former, when a boy six years old, was elected and crowned at the diet of the empire at Forchheim in Francony, and a short time afterwards acknowledged as a ruler of Lorraine; he was the last German king in the direct male line from Charlemagne. He often resided (as did most of his successors) at Frankfort and governed the state under the direction of *Hatto*, archbishop of Mayence, but at a very early age he assumed an active part in the affairs of the government and proved worthy of his illustrious extraction. But Germany was at that time suffering from the *looseness* of its nationality and the too rapid development of the feudal system, which latter, in its origin only created for a nation in war, had overrun and ruled the whole state and almost entirely destroyed its whole organisation. Louis was too young and too weak to oppose energetically the interior disturbance of his empire and to protect his dominions against the inroads of the Hungarians, who

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\*) A Francic lay of war of the 9<sup>th</sup> century says:

„Sag allen Heiligen thanc

Sin warth ther Sighampf“

„Say your thanks to All Saints,

For his was the victory in the battle.“

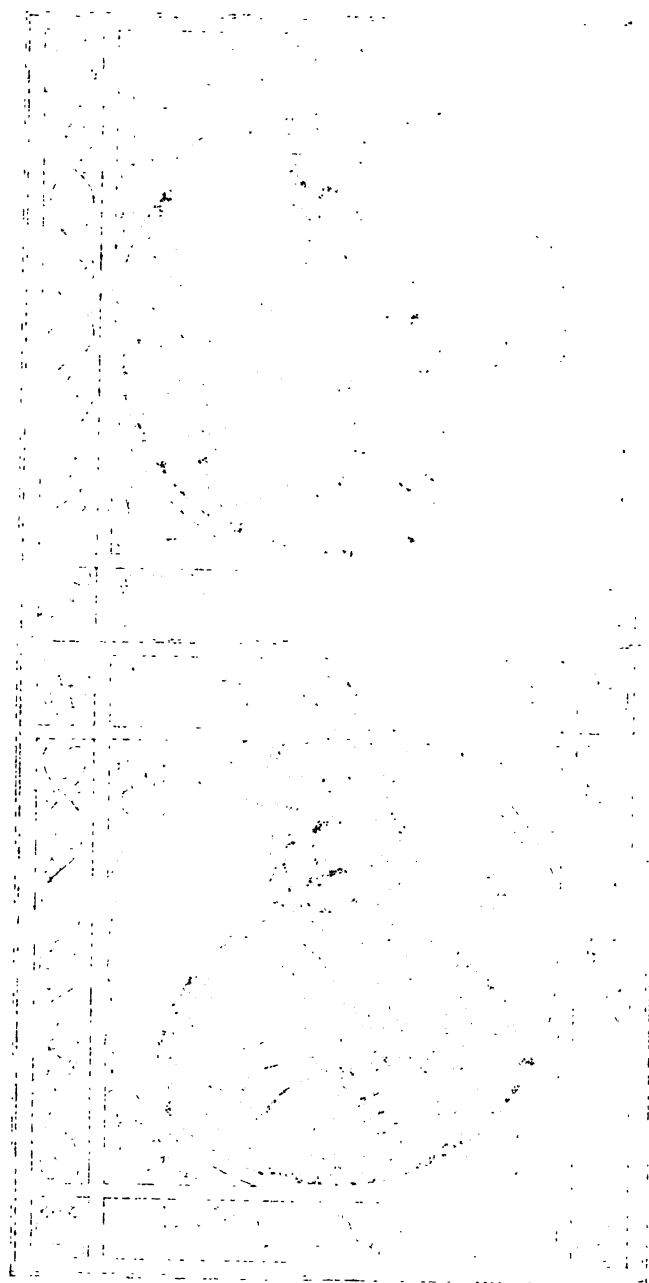


Tableau descriptif des Auteurs  
Veuillez noter que les auteurs ont été classés  
dans l'ordre alphabétique

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 government of which he afterwards abandoned  
 his son Zwentibold. — He defeated the Normans in the  
 decisive battle of Ligny (879), and took two exp-  
 editions into Italy, 894 and 895, in the latter of which he  
 gained a victory by an unexpected attack on the city of Rome.  
 He was consecrated Roman emperor (896); but soon after he  
 fell sick (in conformity to tradition he was poisoned), and died  
 at Mentz in the 47th year of his age.

*Married to Liutgarde, daughter of unknown origin.*

## 6. Leo's (IV.) the Child,

900 — 911,

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 and crowned at the diet of the empire at Forchheim in  
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A contemporary lay of war of the 9th century says:

*Eng und Heiligen thanc*

*„... ther Sigikampf“*

*... thanks to All Saints,*

*... was the victory in the battle.“*



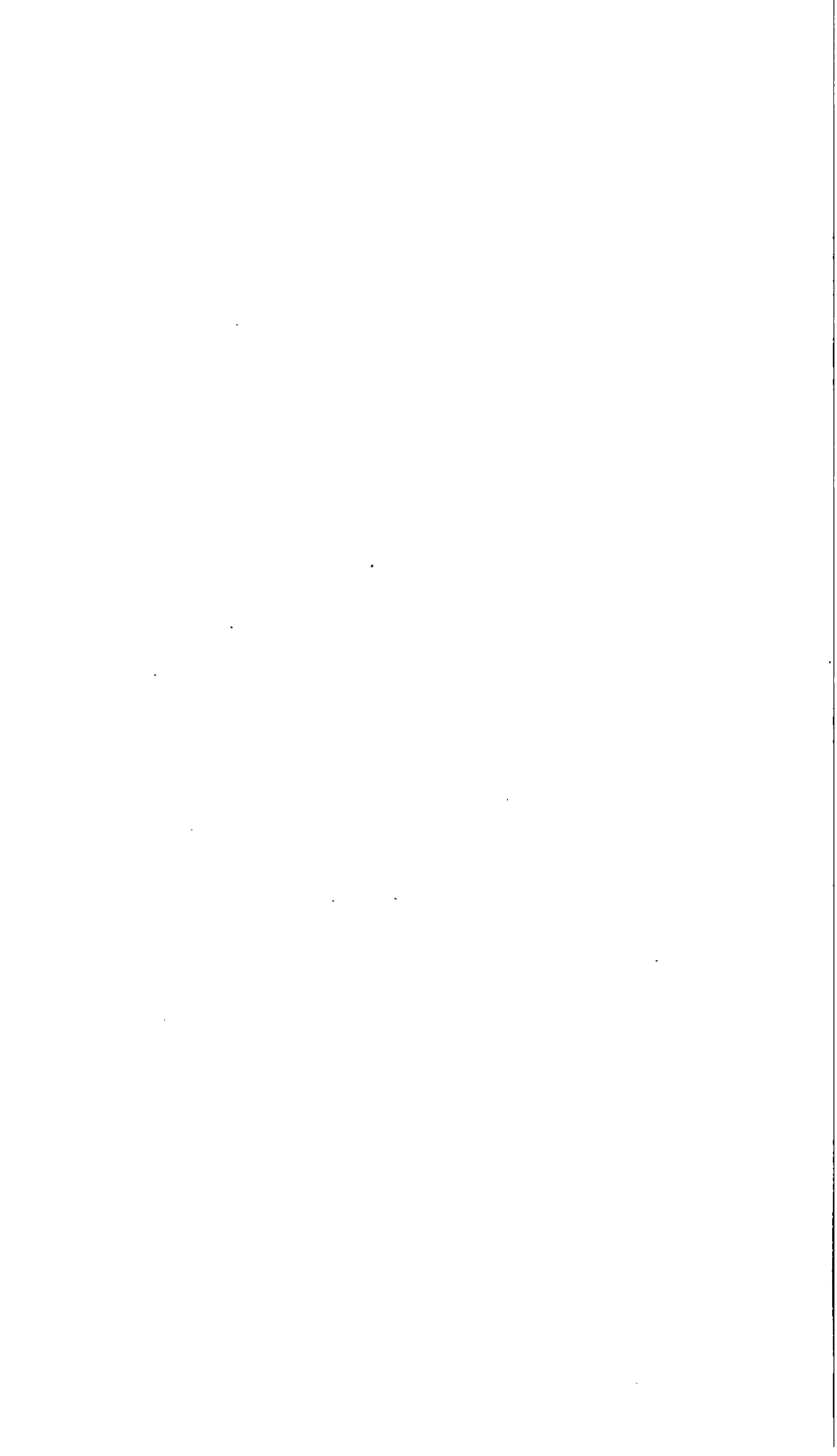
**ARNULPH u. LUDWIG D. K.IND.**  
887 - 899 u. 899 - 911.

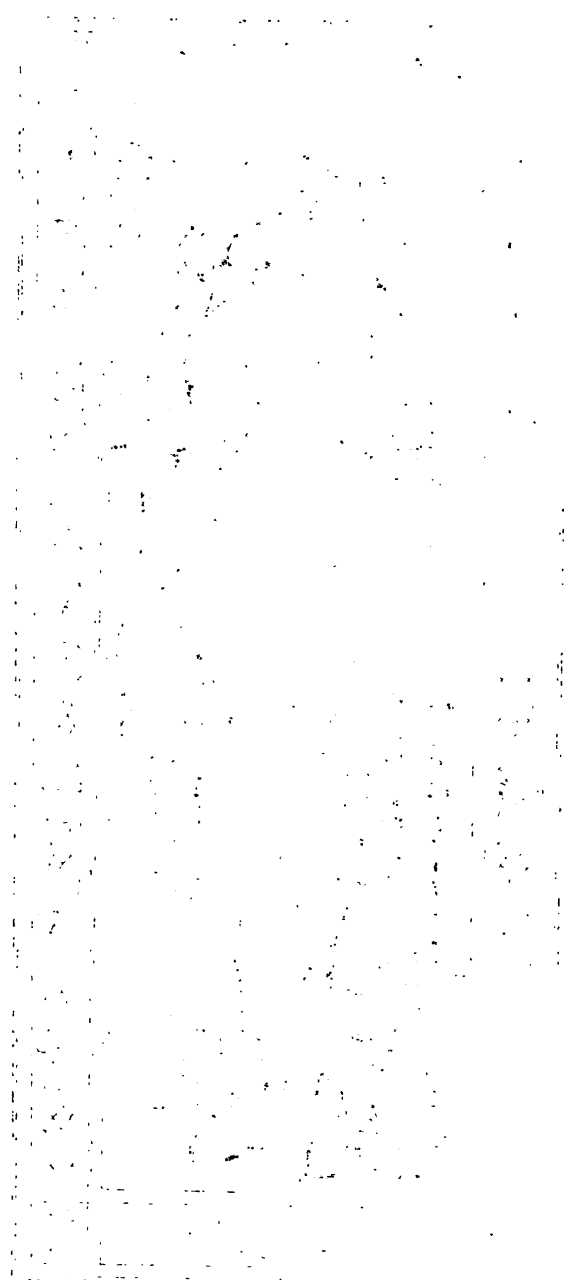


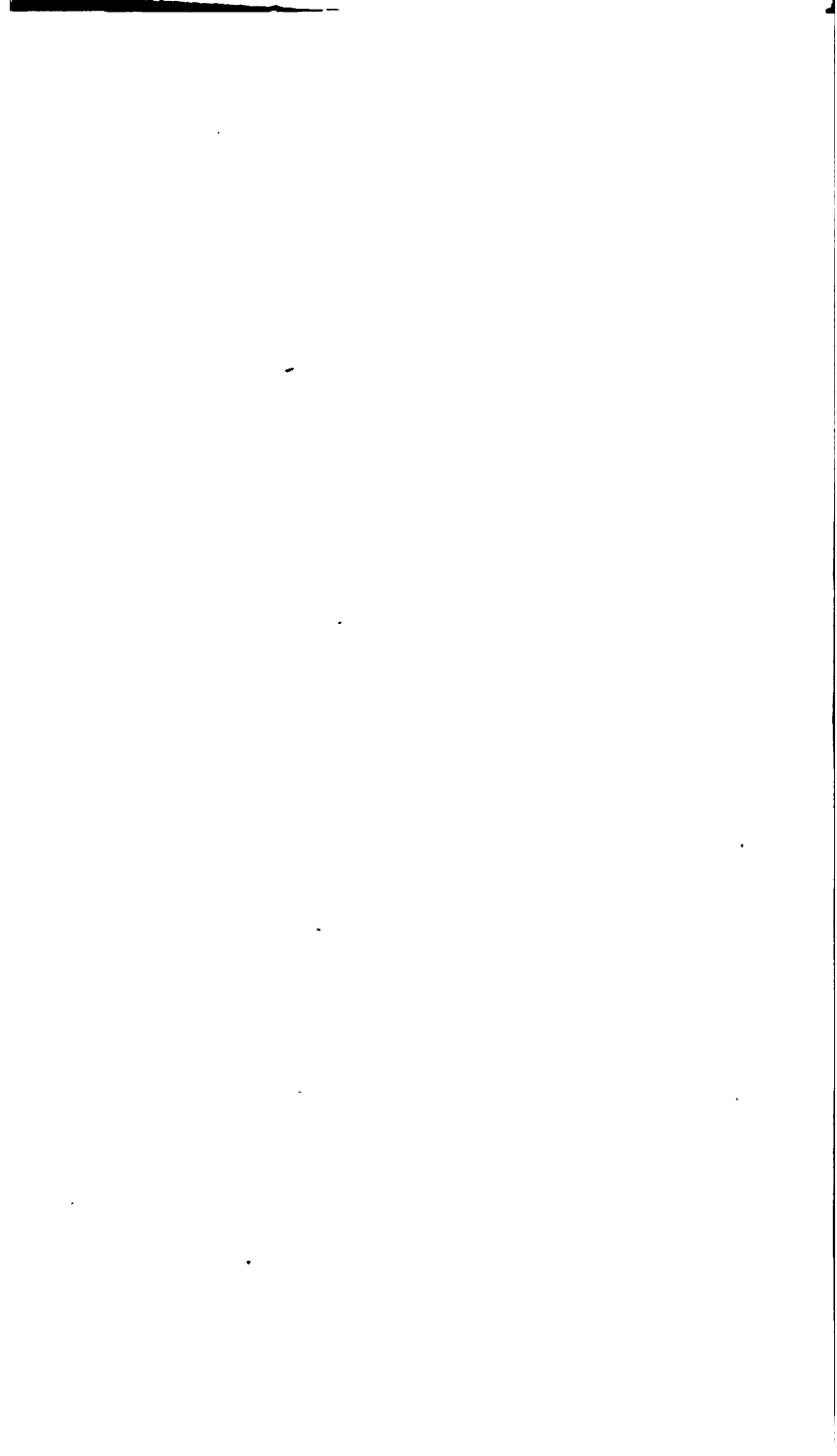
**KARL DER DICKIE.**  
876 - 887.

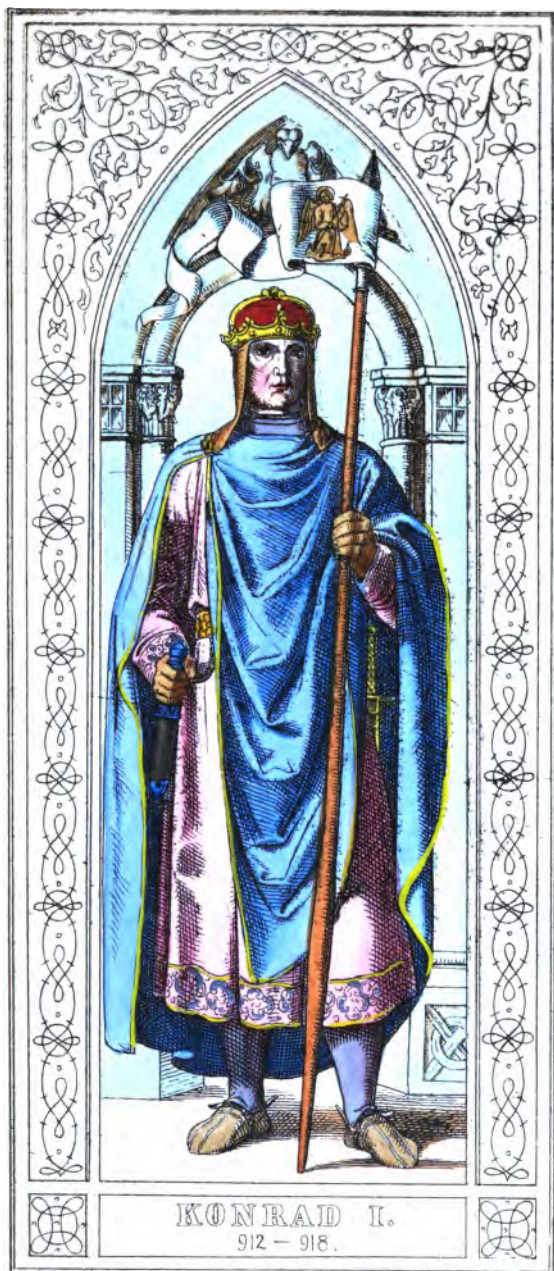
ARN: Facilis descensus Aveni.  
LUDW: Multorum manus, paucorum consilium.  
KARL: Os garrulum intricat omnis.



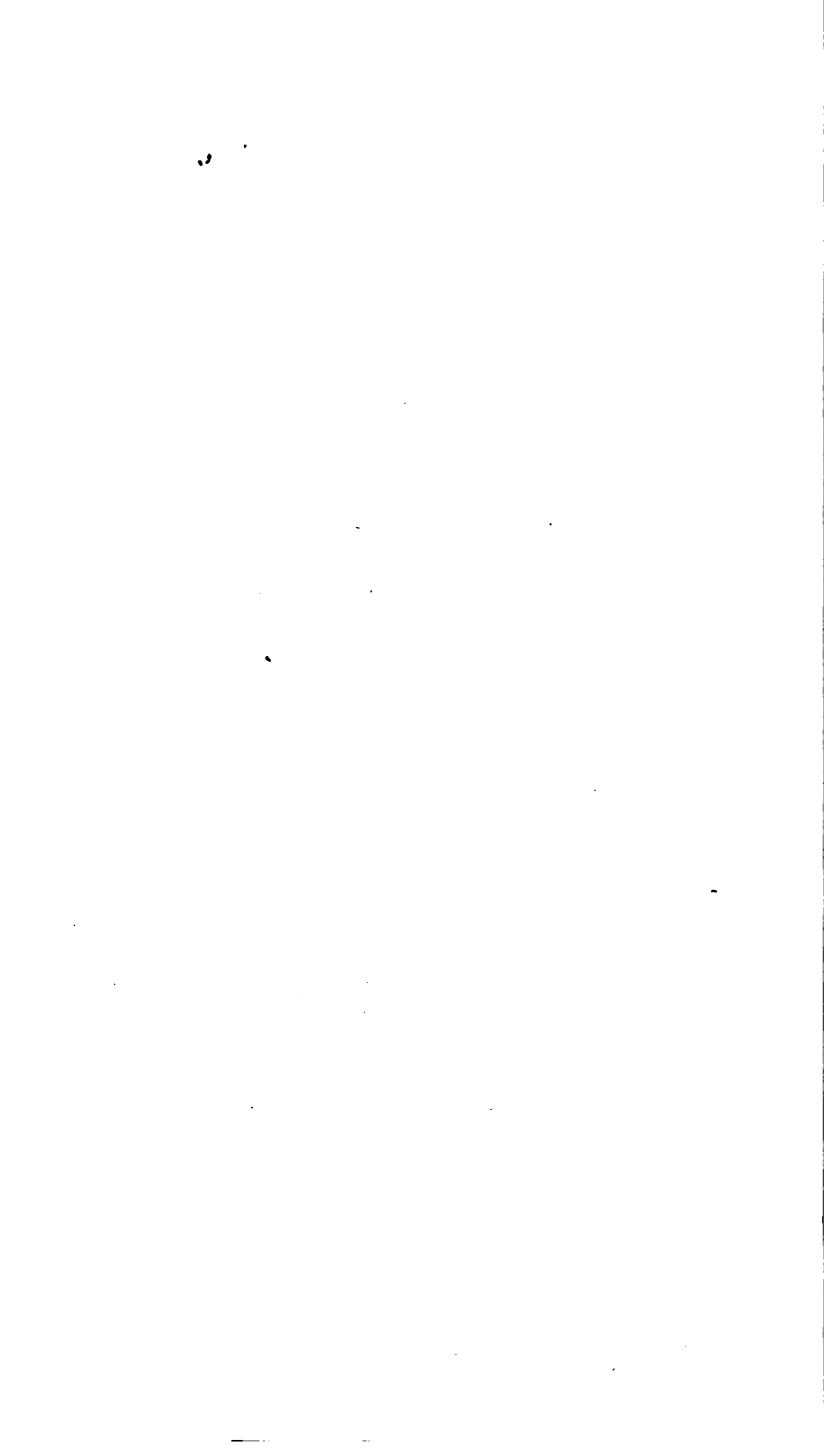








Fortuna quum blanditur, fallit.



demanded tributes from the provinces they had invaded and subdued. This last Carlovingian king, unable to avert the disasters of his subjects already growing under the sway and servitude both of internal and foreign tyrants, died when scarcely 18 years of age and unmarried.

His tomb is to be seen at Ratisbonne.

## 7. Conrad I.,

A. D. 911 — 918,

born of a high Francic family of the Lahn country, related to the Carlovingian house, was recommended to the royal dignity, probably at Forchheim \*), by Otto, duke of Saxony. He contrived boldly to maintain the political unity of the Teutonic nation by which the German tribes had been bound to each other in the course of the former century; yet, though he was strongly assisted in his exertions by the clergy, he did not succeed so well as he deserved; because the desolating inroads of the Hungarians, the rebellions of the dukes of Swabia, Bavaria and Saxony, and the defection of Lorraine were threatening destruction to the established Francic state of Germany and preparing to king Conrad a succession of misfortunes and struggles which lasted as long as he lived. Having received a wound in a battle against Arnulph the Wicked of Bavaria, and suffered some time under its effects, he ended his life by an act for which the Teutonic nation ought to show his memory the utmost gratitude. In order to reconcile the mighty tribe of the Saxons who appeared always hostile to the unity of the empire, he advised that his enemy, Henry, duke of Saxony, should be selected as successor to his throne, in spite of the pride and glory of his own house and tribe; and he ordered his brother Eberhard to carry to Henry the ornaments of

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\*) It would be a great error to believe that the East Frank or Teutonic empire had become elective at that time, after having been an hereditary state, which has been falsely repeated by several authors of historical compendia.

the imperial dignity; wherupon, to the general affliction of his Frank subjects, he ended a life he had incessantly devoted to the duties of his high calling. He left no male descendants.

His burial took place at Fulda, or, as others believe, at Weilbourg.

*Married to:* Cunegund, of Swabia the widow of Luitpold, duke of Bavaria.

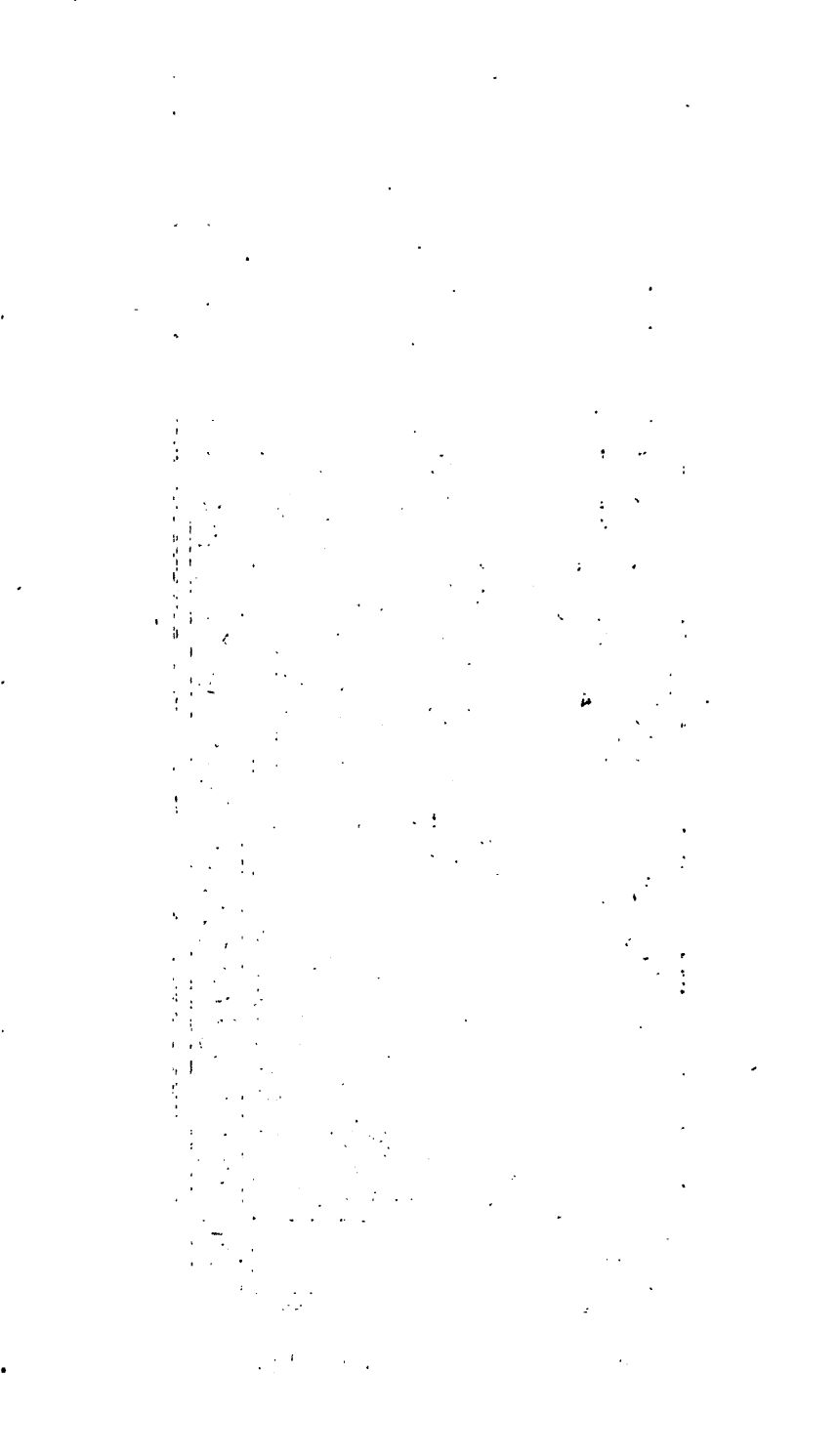
## SAXON EMPERORS AND KINGS.

### 8. Henry I. the Fowler.

A. D. 919 — 936

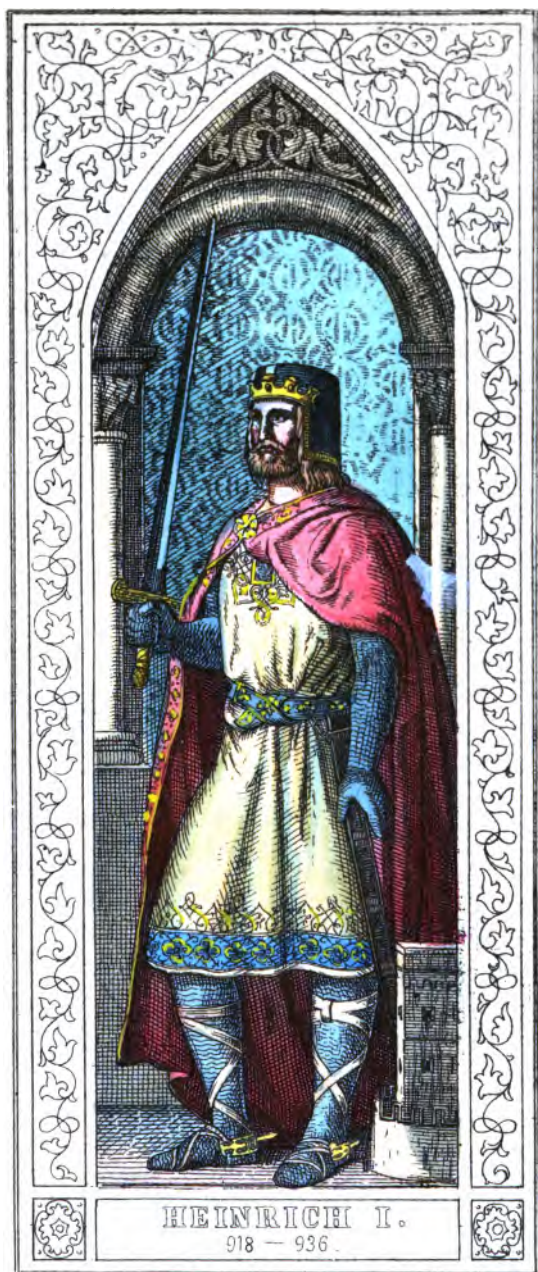
duke of Saxony, called the Fowler, because, as they say, he was employed in bird-catching when he received the news of his nomination as King. He was by his mother's side a grand-son of Louis the German. He was elected by the Franks and Saxons at Fritzlar and afterwards acknowledged by the other tribes. He ruled his people with the energy of an excellent king of the Franks \*). He accustomed his subjects to war; he caused fortresses to be built and the name of the Germans to be feared by their enemies. He reduced in several bloody battles the Sclavi to subjection, fought successfully against France; united again Lorraine to the Teutonic empire; routed the Hungarians near *Merseburg* (933), to whom, after the truce had expired, he sent an old mangy dog instead of the tribute; remained victorious in Denmark, where he organized the Mark of Sleswick as a frontier province of the German empire. It is also to him that the Germans are indebted to

\*) Henry the Fowler and his immediate successors had the title of „Kings of Franks“ like their predecessors; and that name was kept up by the Teutonic monarchs to the time when they were afterwards called „Kings of the Romans“ or „Roman Kings.“

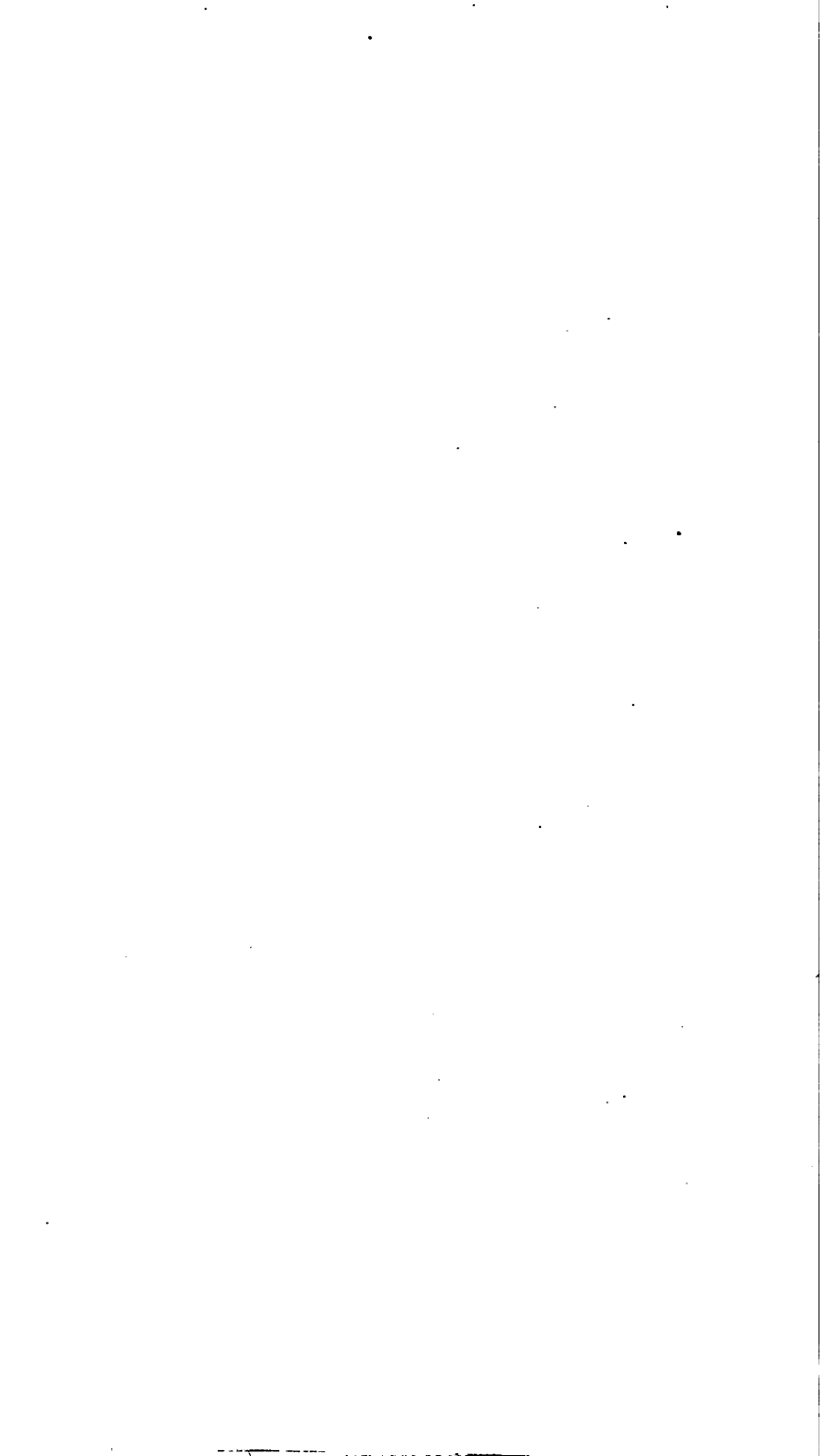


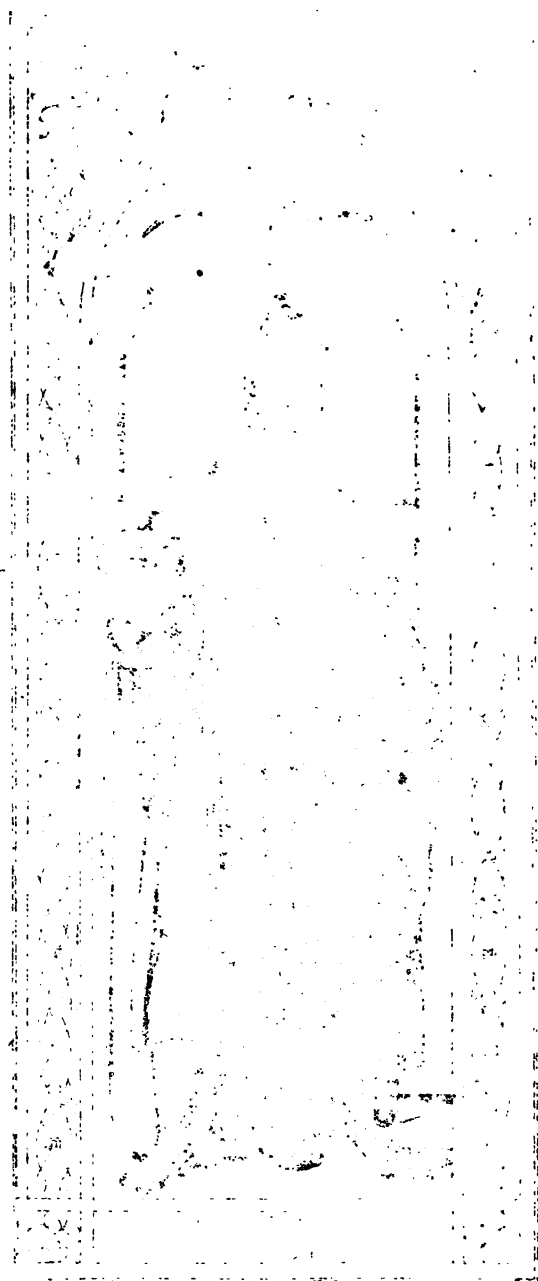




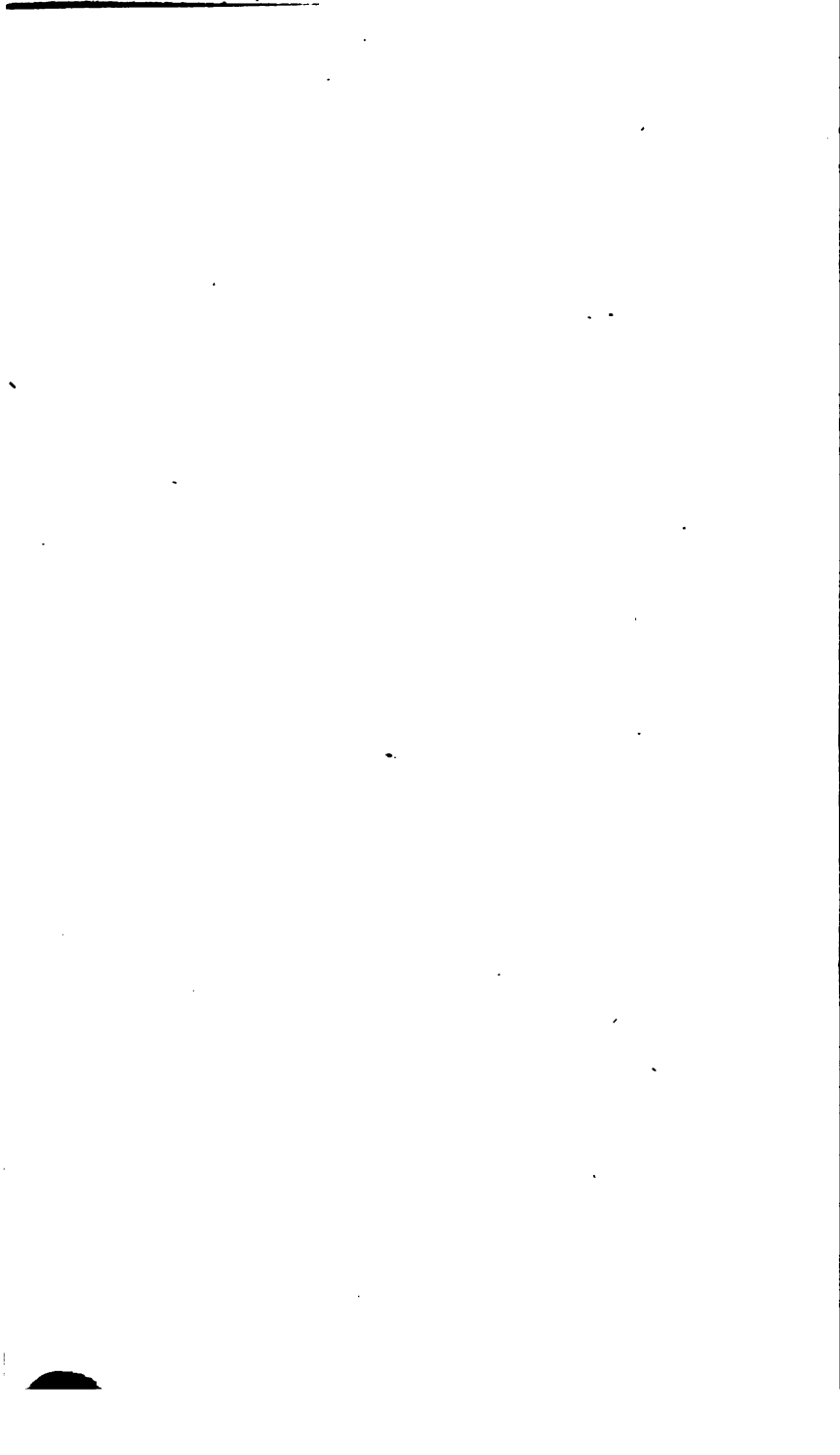


Ad vindictam tardus, ad beneficentiam velox





Salsus, nat. r. v. c. aegrotatis. Nat. r. v. c. aegrotatis.  
Nat. r. v. c. aegrotatis.





Satius est ratione aequitatis mortem oppetere,  
quam fugere et inhoneste vivere.



for the building of towns in the northern parts of their country. Generally speaking king Henry I. displayed during his reign an activity and a strength which entitled him to be called one of the most renowned and successful monarchs of the Teutonic empire; for the decided unity of the monarchical power had been prepared and made possible by him, an undertaking that has been completely realized only by his successor, though his influence was not so powerful in the southern parts of Germany (among the Almain and Bavarians) as it must necessarily have been in the North on account of his dignity as duke of Saxony, or in the central dominions; where the greatest part of the royal estates were to be found. — His tomb is to be seen at Quedlinbourg.

*Married to:* 1.) Hadbourg, the daughter of a count of Mersebourg, whom he divorced; 2.) Mathilde, the daughter of a count of Ringelheim, the virtuous and much esteemed mother of the emperor Otho the Great.

## 9. Otho I., the Great.

A. D. 936 — 973.

Otho I., having been recommended by his father, as his successor to the sovereignty, to the exclusion of his elder brother Thankmar, was elected and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, in which city the coronations of German monarchs generally took place after this period. — Gifted by nature with all the talents necessary to a great king and a distinguished general, but of a haughty and harsh temper, he was shortly after his accession to the throne engaged in contests against his mighty vassals who saw with displeasure the increasing power of royalty; but in spite of all the efforts of his bold enemies he proved always victorious and obtained by force submission and obedience from his next relatives and the other princes. Many of his adversaries had perished in the course of that fatal struggle; others (like his brother Henry, at Frankfort, 942) returned to their allegiance and implored his pardon. On the other



hand he promoted the influence of the ecclesiastical dignitaries, in order to check, by their assistance, the power of the secular lords; he displayed also great strength and energy in opposing his external enemies. After having secured Alsatia, into which the French had made an incursion at the beginning of the war, and established himself in Lorraine, he marched his army into France to the assistance of the king of France himself, to whom he had been reconciled, against his rebellious vassals, delivered him from his captivity, conquered the city of Rheims and appeared before Rouen, (946); but not being able to take this latter town, he caused a treaty to be made between the struggling parties, he afterwards settled the affairs of Burgundy and being called to help the oppressed he defeated Berenger II., king of Italy, 951; and when that usurper broke his oath of fidelity, he subdued him a second time and sent him as a prisoner to Germany. — The fatal consequence of that victory was the renewed union of Italy with Germany, and Otho, now in possession of the Roman imperial crown, 962, which, since the reign of Arnulph, had become the prey of Italian tyrants and had never adorned the head of a Teutonic king, maintained with full strength his power on the other side of the Alps. As a protector of the church he deposed both Pope and Anti-pope compelled the Romans to submit to his power and after defeating the Greeks in several battles, in South Italy, concluded with them a most honorable treaty of peace. But his expeditions were not limited only to the western or southern countries, for after a long struggle he again compelled Bohemia to submit to the German empire, a country which had formerly been tributary to some of his ancestors, but which had lately endeavoured to assert its independence, while in the North East of his dominions there were terrible enemies, who were all obliged to submit to his sway. The victorious German king advanced in Denmark to the *Othosund*, so called after the emperor's name, 947; he forced the king of that country to submit and to become a convert



Cum oculo per oculo aduersa vita bellum

... conducted the influence of the ecclesiastical dignities, in order to exert, by their assistance, the power of the secular lords; he displayed also great strength in every branch of his political expedients. After having subdued Albania, into which the French had made an expedition, and taken part in the war, and established himself in Italy, he marched his army into France to the assistance of the king of France himself, to whom he had been reconciled, against his rebellious vassals, delivered him from his captivity, captured the city of Rheims and married his daughter, (1047); but not being able to take the city of Troyes, he caused a treaty to be made between the two kings, parcelled afterwards settled the affairs of Burgundy, and being called to help the oppressed in defence of Henry II. king of Italy, 1051; and when that usurper broke his oath of fidelity, he subdued him a second time and sent him as a prisoner to Germany. — The far more important consequence of this victory was the renewed union of Italy with Germany. Otto, now in possession of the Roman imperial crown, 1029, which, since the reign of Arnulf had become the prey of Italian tyrants and had never adorned the head of a Teutonic king, maintained with his strength the barrier on the other side of the Alps. As a protector of the church he deposed both Pope and Anti-pope, compelled the Romans to submit to his power and after defeating the Greeks in several battles, in South Italy, concluded with them a most honorable treaty of peace. But his conquests were not limited only to the western or southern coast, for after a long struggle he again compelled the Hungarians to submit to the German empire, a country which had formerly been tributary to some of his ancestors, but which had lately endeavoured to assert its independence. While in the North East of his dominions there were terrible enemies, who were all obliged to submit to his sway. The victorious German king advanced in Denmark to the *Othosund*, so called after the emperor's name, 1047; he forced the king of that country to submit and to become a conve-



Cum omnibus pacem, adversus vitia bellum.



to Christianity \*). As for the Hungarians, the emperor's great victory over them in the valley of the river *Lech*, near Augsburg, 955, put completely an end to their invasions; on the north-east boundaries of his dominions he repulsed the Sclavi, conquered all the territories to the right bank of the Oder, established bishoprics at Brandenburg, Posen and other places; was, finally acknowledged as Protector of Poland. He died at the time when he was occupied with the organisation of his Slavonic conquests, and terminated his reign in the full enjoyment of his power, leaving to his successors the most brilliant of the Christian thrones, though at the same time the most enveloped with dangers. According to his last wishes, his burial place is at Magdebourg, to which he had been particularly partial; his tomb is inscribed with a short latin epitaph of the following tenour:

*„Three reasons for mourning are concealed under this stone, he was a king, the glory of his country, and the ornament of the Church.“*

During Otho's reign silver-mines were discovered in the Harz mountains, and the working of mines begun.

**Married to:** 1.) Editha, daughter of an Anglo-Saxon king; 2.) Adelaide of Burgundy, widowed queen of Italy and mother to Otho II.

## 10. Otho II., the Red.

A. D. 973 — 983

son of the former, consecrated at Aix-la-Chapelle and at Rome during the life of his father, forced his cousin Henry of Bavaria to submit to his power, waged war with Denmark and made the conquest of its frontier wall, 974; fought against the Sclavi of the eastern March, afterwards against

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\*) For the Danish wars and the relations in which that land stood with Germany, see: „*Dahlman's History of Denmark.*“ T. I. pag. 69, 80, 83, 91, 231 etc.

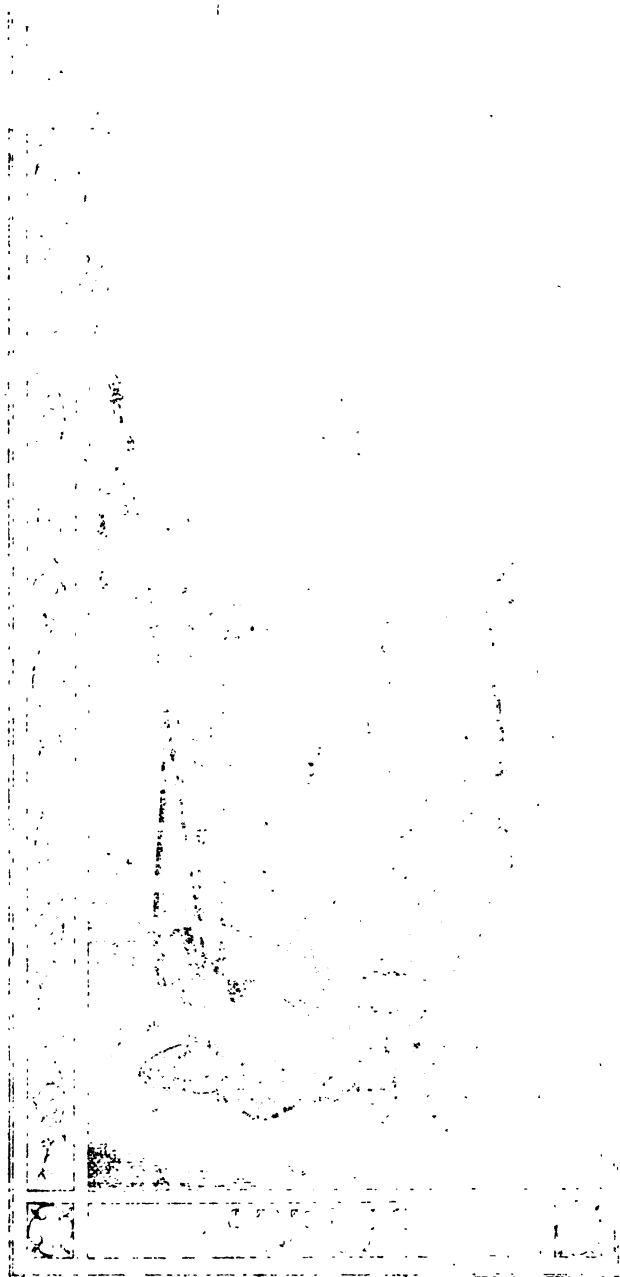
France on account of the possession of Lorraine, advanced to Paris (978), laying waste the whole country on his march, and succeeded in preserving Lorraine to the German imperial crown, but not without having received some severe blow on his retreat; he made also an expedition into Italy, but after having been successful in his war against the Greeks, he was completely defeated by their allies, the Saracens, at Basantello near Tarento, 982. At the peril of his own life he succeeded in escaping from captivity by leaping into the sea from a Grecian ship and reaching the shore and his party by his efforts in swimming. He died soon after this event at Rome, where his tomb is to be seen.

*Married to:* Theophania, daughter of the Greek emperor Romanus II.

## 11. Otho III.,

A. D. 983 — 1002,

son of the former, destined from his childhood to succeed his father, was educated and taught by highly distinguished men, as Bernward, Meinwerk and Gerbert, and, in the tender years of his infancy, he was praised as „the wonder of the age“ for his talents and intelligence. Yet the royal child was threatened with many dangers, for the French, the Danes, and even the Sclavonians contrived to make his minority a source of advantage to themselves, and Henry the Quarrelsome, duke of Bavaria, went so far as to take the young king a prisoner and contrived to usurp the supreme power. But shortly after that event, Henry was forced to submit, and did homage to the young king at Frankfort where the court resided, 885; the archbishop of Mentz, *Willigis*, carried on the affairs of the state with the greatest abilities, and the enemies of the empire within were forced to keep in the bounds of submission. Under the direction of his mother, Theophania, the daughter of a Greek emperor, and of his granmother, Adelaide of Burgundy, king Otho III. early showed a propensity to foreign habits and



facile singula purpurator pectus conpuncta per ore



... account of the possession of Lorraine, a...  
... laying waste the whole country on his re...  
... succeed in preserving Lorraine to the German he...  
... but not without having received some seri...  
... on his report, he made also an expedition into It...  
... having been successful in his war against ...  
... he was completely defeated by their arms, ...  
... at Basle to appear there in 1152. At the peril...  
... he succeeded in escaping from captivity by be...  
... to the sea from a Grecian ship and reaching ...  
... by his efforts in swimming. He ...  
... Rome, where his tomb is to be seen.

*Barbarossa*, the only daughter of the Greek empe...  
... 1152.

## 11. Otho III.,

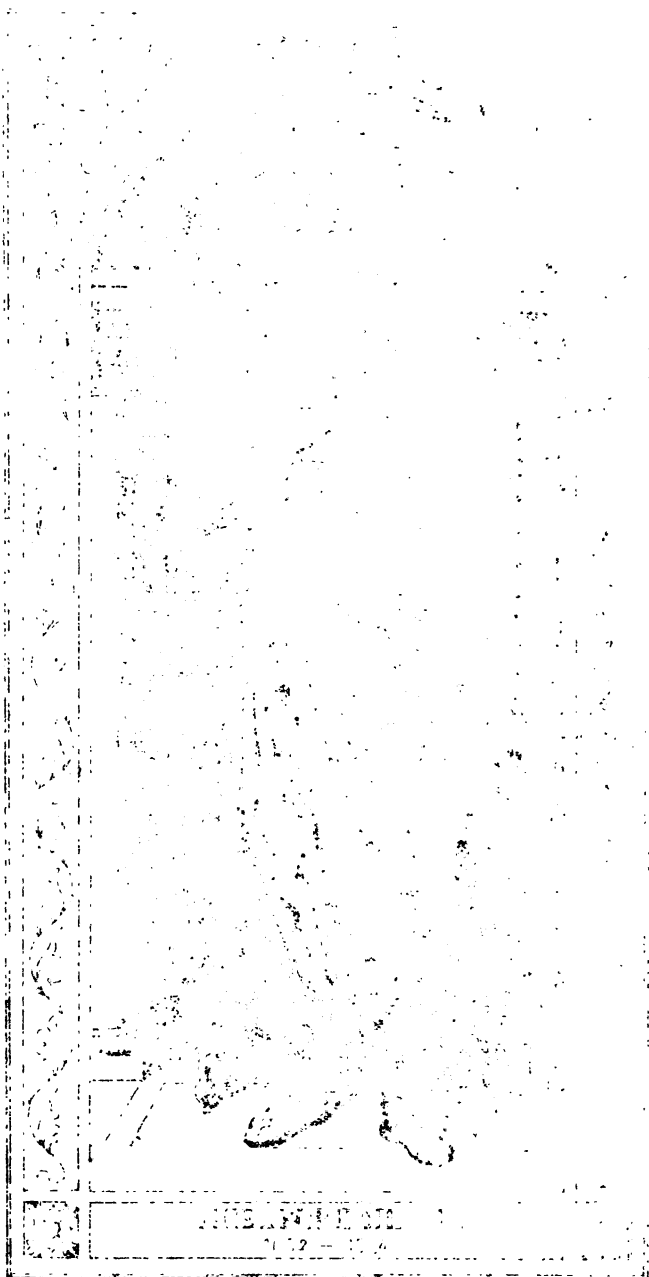
A. D. 983 — 1002,

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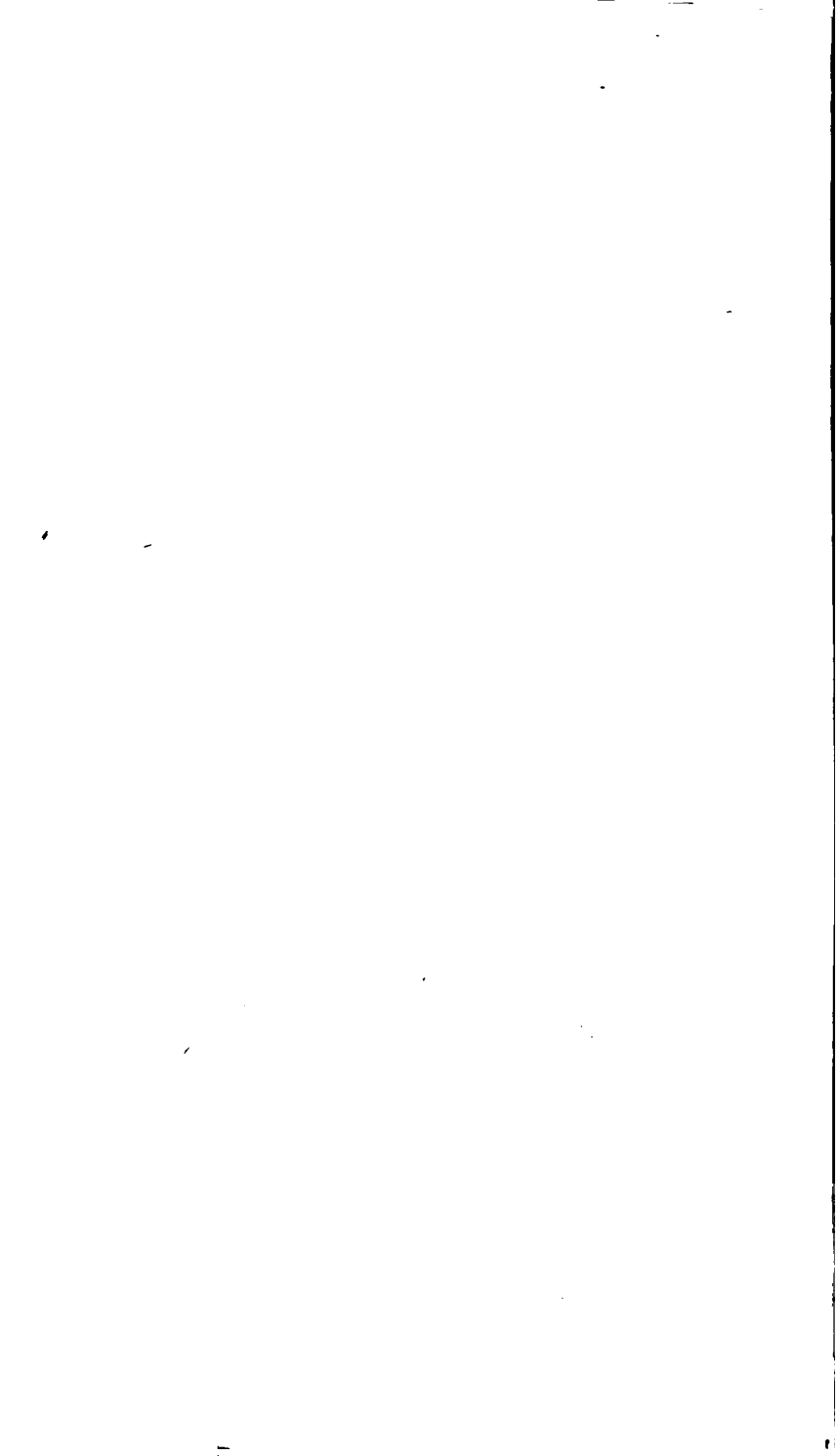


*Pacile singula rumpuntur jacula, conjuncta non item.*





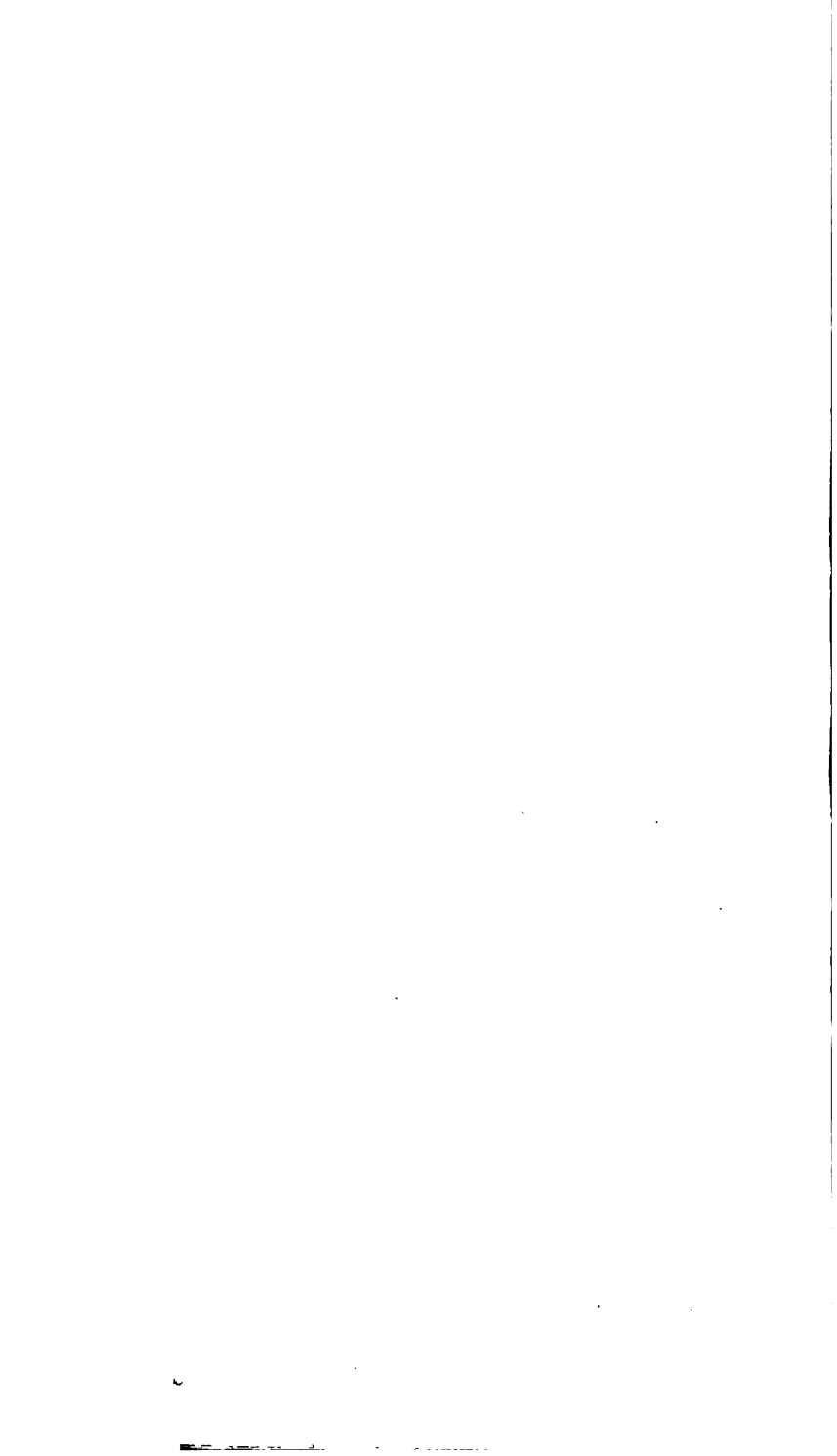
Nihil impense aines ita fit ut in nullo contristetur





HEINRICH III.  
1002 — 1024.

Nihil impense ames ita fiet ut in nullo contristeris.



an especial predilection to the roman-byzantine courtfashion. When he had become capable of waging war himself, he went three different times at short intervals to Italy (in the years 996, 997 and 1000), and was crowned by the pope (996); but notwithstanding his predilection for the city of Rome, by which he felt induced to fix his permanent residence in that sacred town, the Romans rebelled several times against him and provoked him to cruel actions of revenge, quite unworthy of an emperor. True it is, that submission followed immediately each revolt; but Otho III. derived no advantage from it, as, when scarcely 22 years of age, he died at Paternum; his premature death is said to have been caused by poison administered (in gloves) by Stephania, the widow of Crescentius, leader of the demagogues.

In consequence of his wishes uttered in his last moments, he was buried in the choir of the Virgin Mary in the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Otho III. was unmarried.

## 12. Henry II., surnamed the Saint,

A. D. 1002 — 1024,

a relative of the former, elected and consecrated by the Bavarians and Franks at Mayence, afterwards recognized by the other German tribes and raised to Charlemagne's throne at Aix-la-Chapelle, waged war without success against Boleslas Chrobri of Poland; made three expeditions to Italy where Ardouin, marquis of Ivrea, contested Henry's right to the iron crown of the Lombards, though the latter had been consecrated king at Pavia in the year 1004; he then received the imperial crown at Rome from the hands of the Pope, 1014, expelled the Greeks and their partizans from Capua, Benevento, Salerno and other places of Lower-Italy and disposed of those countries as a sovereign, 1022; he was a zealous favourer of the clergy — (to whom he gave a particular proof of his attachment at the council of Frankfort) —



to the prejudice of the imperial power \*); renounced in favour of the apostolical see important privileges of the imperial dignity, and after his death was received with his consort among the number of the Saints. — He died childless. — His tomb is preserved in the cathedral of Bamberg, which was built by him, Henry II. was the last of the Saxon house, which had gloriously ruled the German nation during a whole century.

*Married to:* Cunegund of Luxembourg.

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## FRANCONIAN EMPERORS \*\*).

### SALIC HOUSE.

#### 13. Conrad II., the Salic,

A. D. 1024 — 1039.

descended from a ducal house of the Rhenish Franks, elected in a convention of the Teutonic nation convoked in the fields between Worms and Mayence, on both banks of the Rhine, as the walls of a town would not have been able to contain so numerous an assembly. The Saxons with their neighbours, the Sclavonian tribes, the Bavarians, the Ostrasians and Swabians had pitched their tents on the right shore of the stream; the Ripuarian Franks, the tribes of North- and South-Lorraine were on the left; and all these tribes, though differing in manners, language, arms and dress, were, like brethren, solemnly united for one and the same great purpose—the election of their king. — Having received the royal crown at Mayence and ascended the throne of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle, he travelled

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\*) Sometimes the emperor himself was aware of it. See „*Justificative passages of Hahn's History of the emperors* vol. II. pag. 203. Not. z.

\*\*) Or rather „*Frank Emperors*.”



Environ notes de l'impression observée

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### SALIC HOUSE.

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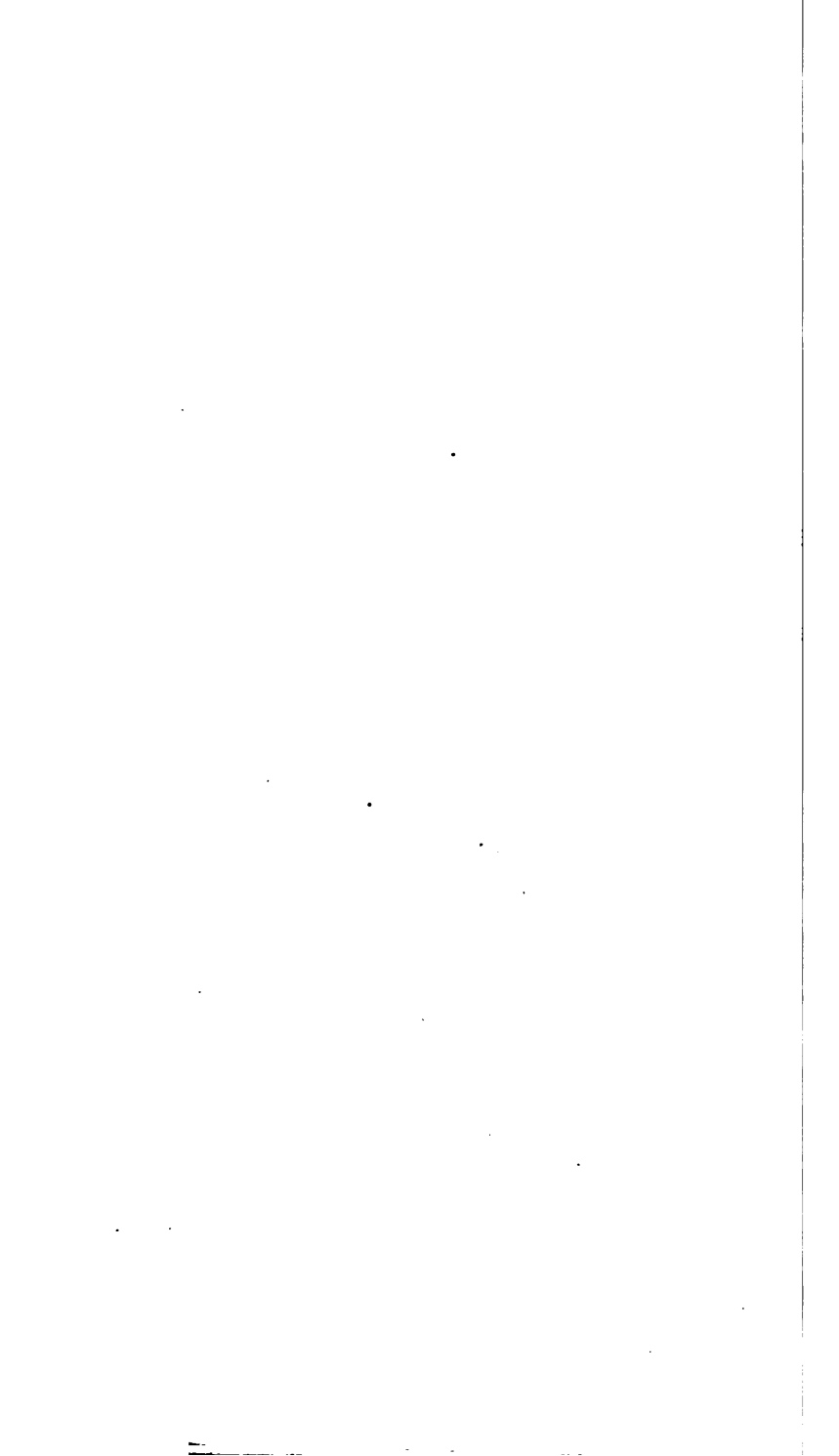
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) Sometimes the emperor himself was aware of it. See „*Justification of the passages of Hahn's History of the emperors vol. II. p. 213. Not. 2.*

\*\* Or rather „*Frank Emperors.*“



**Omnium mores; tuos inprimis observato.**



through all his dominions in order to insure to himself the attachment of his subjects and to terrify his adversaries. He then went with a powerful army to Italy, which country he compelled to submission; in the year 1027 he was crowned at Rome by the Pope. In consequence of a treaty, he abandoned to the Danes the march of Sleswick; nor was his expedition against the Hungarians very successful. But on the north-east part of his dominions he was happier and succeeded in compelling the Poles to the arrangement he made in their country. In the mean time he effected the *union of the kingdom of Burgundy with the German empire*, a plan which his predecessor Henry II. prepared; he afterwards secured this conquest against Otho, count of *Tours*, Chartres and Champagne and his partisans, having undertaken several expeditions against them (from 1032 to 1034) and established the supremacy the Germans over a large portion of the modern southern of France to the Mediterranean sea. — Conrad II. is renowned among the rulers of his period not only for his successful wars, but also for his talent in governing with power and dignity his immensely extensive dominions. Everywhere we find him displaying an indefatigable activity, now in Germany, now in Burgundy or Italy; his actions we must confess were not always without selfish ends, but his principal aim was to promote order, justice and civilization in the state; and whilst the *truce of God*, which he caused to be kept sacredly, restrained in some way the eagerness for feuds at that period, the majesty of the monarch bent without distinction of rank or family ties the bold resistance of disloyal princes and prelates. In such a way, for instance, his anger was felt by Gebhard, his own brother. at the assembly of the states at Frankfort (1029), but still more by his stepson, Ernest duke of Swabia, (the pretender to Burgundy) whom the emperor had put under the ban (1030), as also by Heribert of Milan, who had won Conrad's favour by some eminent services, but who had not been kind and prudent enough to preserve it. Yet Heribert's escape from

prison and his open rebellion involved the emperor in a serious contest, and after having confirmed in the fields of Milan the *descendibility of the Italian fiefs*, he was devising for able means to increase his authority, and, when returned to Germany, he made immediately the most energetic preparations. But death suddenly prevented the execution of his designs; for Conrad, after a short disease, expired at his royal palace of Utrecht, rather too early for the welfare of the German empire, which lost in him one of its worthiest rulers. According to his last wishes he was entombed at Spire, his favourite dwelling-place, in the cathedral he had himself founded.

*Married to:* Gisela of Swabia, widowed duchess of that country, a lady of the most elevated mind who devotedly assisted her imperial consort till the last day of his life with advice and succour.

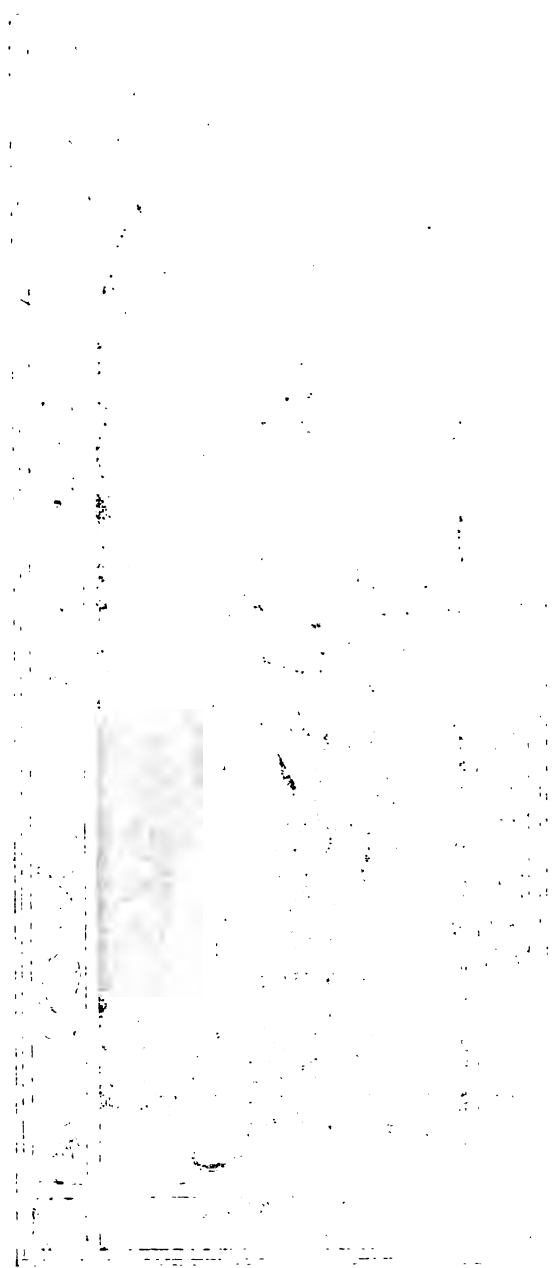
### 14. Henry III., the Black,

A. D. 1039 — 1056,

son of the former, crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle during his father's life and a worthy successor on his well established throne, received the oath of allegiance of Heribert duke of Milan; repressed the rebellions of the dukes of Bohemia and Lorraine, of the count of Holland and of some lords of Germany and Burgundy, waged war with the Hungarians and compelled them to submit to him as their liege-lord (1045), made use of his imperial right in his transactions with Denmark, and at his interview with the king of France at Ivois defended the honour of his nation as an illustrious monarch and a noble and valiant knight (1056)\*. — Henry showed likewise the supremacy of his talents

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\*) See „*Hahn's History of the Emperors*. Vol. III pag. 22. Lambert of Aschaffenburg says ad Ann 1056: that, when the emperor Henry III. had an interview at Ivois with king Henry I.



Qui non avert, ex saltem a bene ditione nota



and his own rebellion involved the emperor in a civil contest, and after having consumed in the battles upon the *descendants of the Baron feifs*, he was at length unable to raise to increase his authority, and, when he returned to Germany, he made immediately the most energetic preparations. But death suddenly prevented the execution of his designs. He died, after a short disease, expired in the royal palace of Utrecht rather too early for the work of the German empire, which lost in him one of its wisest rulers. According to his last wishes he was entombed at Soire, his native birth-place, in the cathedral he built himself in.

*Matilda*, daughter of Swabia, widowed duchess of Saxony, a lady of the most elevated talents, who diligently assisted her imperial consort throughout the last days of his life with advice and succour.

#### 4. Henry III., the Black,

A. D. 1056 — 1056,

Henry III., crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle during the reign of his father, a worthy successor on his well established throne, confirmed the oath of allegiance of Heribert duke of Lotharing, suppressed the rebellions of the dukes of Bohemia and of the counts of Holland and of some lords of Germany. He waged war with the Hungarians and compelled them to submit to him as their liege-lord (1055). He asserted his imperial right in his transactions with France. At his interview with the king of France he defended the honour of his nation as an illustrious monarch and a noble and valiant knight (1056). Henry showed likewise the supremacy of his talent.

*See Hahn's History of the Emperors. Vol. III pag. 22. The Baron de A. N. G. says in Ann 195: that, when the emperor Henry III. had an interview at Paris with king Henry*



Qui litem auferit, execrationem in benedictionem mutat.



for government in his transactions with the clergy; in consequence of a dissension which took place at Rome, he caused the apostolic throne to remain vacant and designated for that dignity a German priest, who, when elected, put the imperial crown on Henry's head (1046). After this Pope's decease, he still recommended Germans for his successors, whilst he always contrived to forward, as much as possible, the church-discipline and to encourage the progress of science. He succeeded in procuring the empire such an internal peace and tranquillity as it had never enjoyed since Charlemagne, and raised the imperial authority to its greatest elevation; for his power was almost absolute, and his dominions extended from the mouth of the Rhone to the Oder, and from the Eider to the Tiber. Yet he appears sometimes too severe in the exercise of his power, particularly against of the Saxons, to whom he showed his utmost displeasure when they proved hostile to him, as they did to almost all the Franconian emperors.

The rapid energy with which the Hungarians shook off the yoke of feudality, the rebellion of Lusatia and the increasing power of the Norman state in Lower-Italy, but chiefly the first prognostics of a resistance to the imperial power emanating from the Roman court, were now presaging future troubles. But, by the too early death of his energetic monarch, the state was suddenly deprived of its surest and strongest support, and Charlemagne's crown was now put on the head of a child. — Henry's was buried at Spire. —

**Married to:** 1.) Cunihilda, the daughter of Canute the Great of Denmark. 2.) Agnes of Poitou, mother to Henry IV.

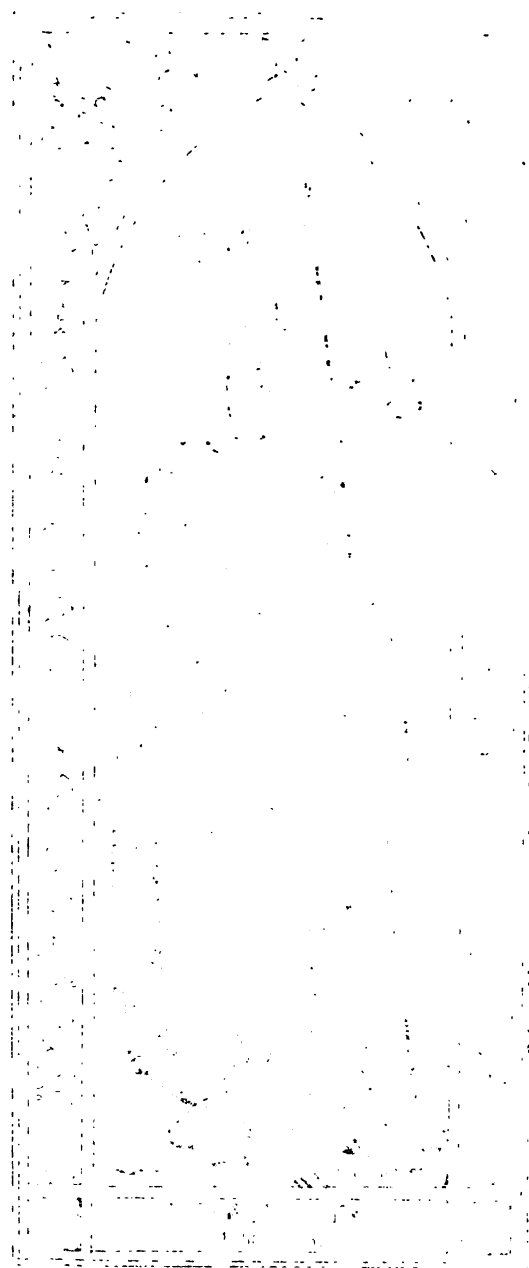
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of France, and the latter had reproached to the former, (probably on account of Lorraine); the emperor had challenged the king of France to single combat, but that the latter disappeared the following night (*proximâ nocte fugâ lapsus*).

## 15. Henry IV.,

A. D. 1056—1106,

son of the former. He was consecrated king at Aix-la-Chapelle in the fourth year of his age, and was only six years old when, on the decease of his father, he ascended the throne. He was a great sufferer by the utter confusion into which the state fell during his minority; for the care of his childhood was wrested from his mother by ambitious princes; his education, of course, was entirely neglected; and worse still perverted by the exertions of Adalbert of Bremen. The consequence of which was that, when arrived at the age of manhood, he gave way to arbitrary power, to extravagancies and follies, which were strongly opposed by the princes and the pope's legate in the imperial diet of Frankfort, where Henry declared his intention of divorcing his queen Bertha. Shortly after this convention of the states, the discontent of the nation became general, the Saxons were again inflamed to rebellion; but the most terrible antagonist of the king was the celebrated pope Gregory VII., who desired to free the church from the temporal authority of laymen; that is, to deprive all princes of the power of investing bishops with the ring and crosier, the symbols by which the pope himself conferred the spiritual authority (*Investiture*). King Henry had sold the spiritual dignities or conferred them on unworthy men. — Gregory and Henry were both too swift in recurring to extreme measures; but when the Romish anathema had dissolved the bonds, already loose, of obedience of the emperor's subjects, Henry, abandoned by his friends since the rebel chiefs' meeting at Trebur, resolved to procure the repeal of the excommunication which he obtained by setting for three days at the pope's gate at Canossa, barefooted and clad in coarse wollen. — Encouraged, however, by numerous proofs of attachment in Italy, Henry soon began to retrace his steps; he assembled all his partisans in Lombardy and Germany, led them from one battle to another, conquered Rome, and, after



With multi-scale resolution

## 15. Henry IV.,

(A.D. 1056-1105.)

Henry was the youngest son of King Malcolm III. He was born in the fourth year of his age, and was only six years old when his father, in consequence of his father's death, he ascended the throne. He was a great sufferer by the utter confusion of the empire during his minority, for the care of the empire was intrusted from his mother by ambitious princes to the hands of the emperor, who was entirely neglected; and was the prey of the exactions of Adalbert of Burgundy, a man of whom it was that, when arrived at the throne, he gave way to arbitrary power, to exactions, and to follies, which were strongly opposed by the emperor and the pope's legate in the imperial diet of Frankfurt, where Henry declared his intention of divorcing himself from Adalbert. Shortly after this convention of the sort the discontent of the nation became general: the Saxons were again inclined to rebellion; but the most terrible attack was made by the celebrated pope Gregory VII., who desired to free the church from the temporal authority of the emperor, to deprive all princes of the power of giving the ring and crosier, the symbol of which the emperor held the spiritual authority of the emperor. Henry had sold the spiritual dignities conferred upon unworthy men. -- Gregory and Henry were both too swift in recurring to extreme measures; when the Pope's anathema had dissolved the bonds, already loose, of the emperor's subjects, Henry abandoned by his friends since the rebel chiefs' meeting at Frankfurt, resolved to procure the repeal of the excommunication which he obtained by setting for three days at the pope's gate at Canossa, bareheaded and clad in coarse woolen garments. Encouraged, however, by numerous proofs of attachment in Italy, Henry soon began to retrace his steps, he associated all his partisans in Lombardy and Germany, led them from one place to another, conquered Rome, and,



HEINRICHE IV.  
1056-1106.

**Multi multa sciunt, se autem nemo.**





having banished the refractory pontiff, he had himself crowned by the antipope Clement III. (1084), and continued during the following thirty years to oppose the excommunications and anti-emperors. He was cherished chiefly by his Rhenish and Franconian subjects as a humane and mild monarch, and was always intrepid in battles and perils. — All his anti-emperors died in a tragical manner:

1) *Rodolphus of Swabia*, was slain in the battle (1080) by the faithful general of the emperor, Godfrey of Bouillon\*), duke of Lower Lorraine.

2) *Hermann of Luxembourg*, abandoned by his partisans, died an unnatural death (1088).

3) *Ekbert of Misnia*; was slain even before his election, and

4) *Conrad*, son of the emperor, perished in Italy in the prime of his life (1101).

But even the younger son of the emperor, *Henry*, to whom he had always shown a fond affection and whom he had caused to be elected his successor instead of Conrad, was animated by the spirit of rebellion, fomented through the religious contest. Induced by spiritual and temporal instigators he assembled an army and advanced against his father, whom he met near Coblentz. From thence, the son attracted his father to Bingen under the pretence of repentance and reconciliation; but on his arrival there the latter was taken prisoner and carried to a castle in the vicinity; then, by threatening to put him to death, his captors compelled him to deliver the ornaments and marks of the imperial dignity and afterwards forced him to abdicate at Ingelheim. Henry IV., forsaken and exiled, arrived at Liege, where he yet found some partisans. The citizens of Cologne took arms in his favour, but death freed him from further strug-

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\*) He descended from a French family, but was a prince of the German empire. In the year 1099 he conquered Jerusalem, as a commander in the first Crusade.

gles. „Thy inheritance is but small, for thou hast left me nothing!“ were the last words he sent to his son. — Yet his remains did not come to rest for some time. His corpse was first deposited in the church of St.-Lambert at Liege; but it was untombed, as an excommunication was still weighing upon the deceased, and deposited on an island of the Meuse. Afterwards the emperor's remains were brought to Spire, where the faithful citizens received them with funeral pomp and deposited them in a coffin in St. Afra's chapel; but it was only five years later, when the pope's absolution had arrived, that the coffin was placed within that cathedral he had himself finished and richly endowed; his son and many princes and lords assisted at his last but magnificent funeral rites.

*Married to:* 1.) Bertha, margravine of Susa, who returned many injuries with faithfulness and love.  
2.) Praxedis, also named Agnes or Adelaide, a Russian princess, who fled from her imperial consort. —

## 16. Henry V.,

A. D. 1106—1125,

son of the former. — Disloyal and violent as his proceedings appeared when he aspired to the paternal throne, his whole life is stamped with the same character. He proved, however, cunning and valiant in battles; he soon, therefore, ventured to commence a struggle against his external enemies, the rebellious lords of his own kingdom and the apostolic chair, in which struggle he gained some advantage, but was not entirely successful. His expeditions against the Hungarian and Poles met neither failure nor victory, and shortly after these wars he was engaged in many contests against the lords of the empire, who had great reason to distrust him, for he behaved towards them in very harsh and illiberal manner (as he had done on the assembly of the states



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Miser, qui mortem appetit, miserior qui timet.



at Frankfort towards the *Count Palatine Siegfried*). Sad contests led to many bloody struggles with the rebellious Saxons. Meanwhile the old controversy with the Roman pontiff nourished and fomented every other division. — Nevertheless, Henry knew how to maintain his imperial authority, and, following the example of his father, he opposed with energy the pretensions asserted by the Roman chair. He crossed the Alps with a strong army and overcoming every resistance entered Rome, where he was received with great solemnities. But in the very moment the festivities of the coronation had begun, the disputes about the investiture broke out again, and Henry, who did not care about the means, provided he succeeded in his object, ordered Pope Paschal II. and all the cardinals to be seized at the very altar of St. Peter, dispersed the crowds of revolted citizens of Rome and compelled his prisoners, whom he had taken with him out of the town, to grant him the power of investiture and the coronation of the emperor (1111). But afterwards the excommunications of several synods followed him to Germany. He then returned to Italy in order to take possession of the estates of Mathilda, the celebrated margravine of Tuscany, and created an anti-pope, who succeeded in remaining on his throne, (1118). The pope Gelasius, who had been elected after Paschal II's death, fled to France, and under the reign of his successor, Calixte II., the emperor signed the famous *Concordat of Worms*, which put an end to the quarrel of the investiture, not quite according to Gregory VII's plan, but neither to the exclusive advantage of the temporal power, (*Pactum Calixtinum*, in the year 1122). — The emperor did not long enjoy the peace he had procured to his dominions; for indignant at the difficulties which France had thrown in his way in the above affairs, he resolved to engage in a war with that country; but he was not able to realize his plan, as France appeared too well prepared for the combat and the German princes did not feel disposed to follow him. He died shortly after without leaving male issue, and was therefore



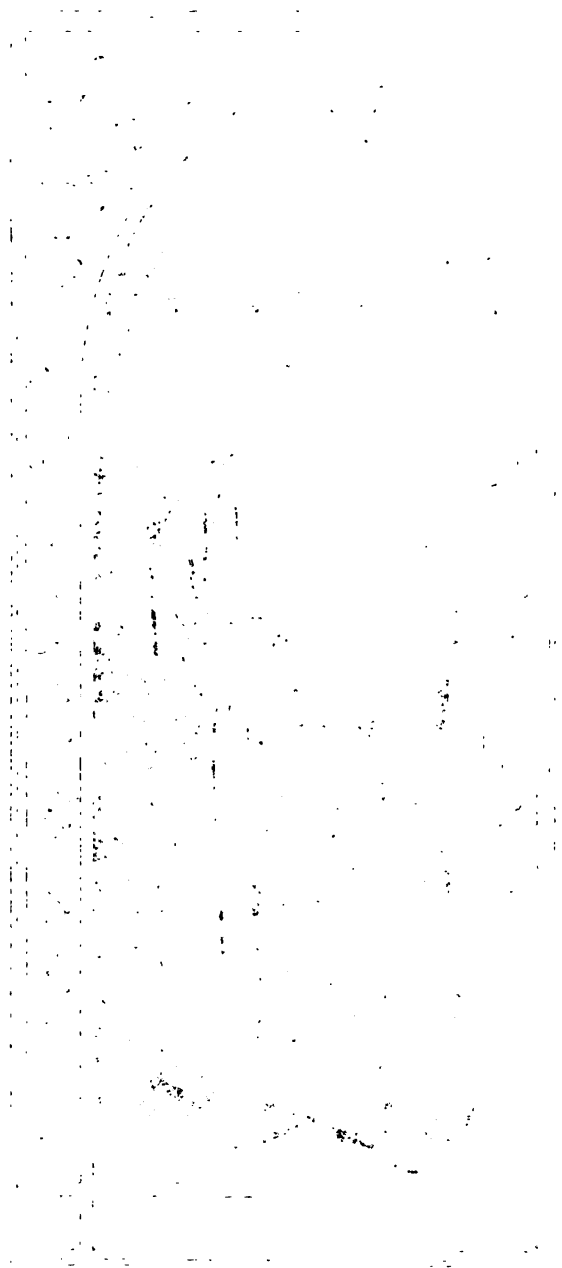
the last emperor of the Franconian dynasty; his tomb is to be seen at Spire. —

*Married to:* Mathilda, daughter to king Henry I. of England.

## 17. Lothaire,

A. D. 1127 — 1131,

duke of Saxony. — He had during many years proved one of the most powerful adversaries of the two former emperors; after Henry V's decease he was elected at Mayence by the influence of the clergy, even, it is said, against his own will. Therefore he was submissive to the spiritual power and, on his election, renounced immediately the prerogatives guaranteed to the imperial power by the Concordat of Worms; shortly after he was compelled to wage war against the dukes of Swabia and Francony, both descended from the house of Hohenstaufen and raised to their new dignities by the former imperial dynasty; the said dukes felt offended by his election. Besides, he was engaged in a war against Niels, king of Denmark, and his son Magnus, whom he forced to renew the ancient treaties of feudality, (1131). After long debates over the election of a pope, Lothaire declared himself the protector of Innocent II., whom he accompanied to Rome, where the new pope placed the imperial crown on his head, though but the one half of the city had yet been conquered, (1133). After his coronation the emperor forced the party of the Hohenstaufen to submission, secured his own power by means of the reasonable privileges he granted to the dukes, and undertook a second expedition against Italy, where pope Innocent, driven from his apostolic throne by the antipope and the Normans he had called to his assistance, required his succour. He then conquered Apulia and Calabria (1136); but, on his return to Germany, he was seized with a malady which terminated in a peasant's cottage in the Alps his laborious life, marked by many great actions. Lothaire died without heaving male issue.

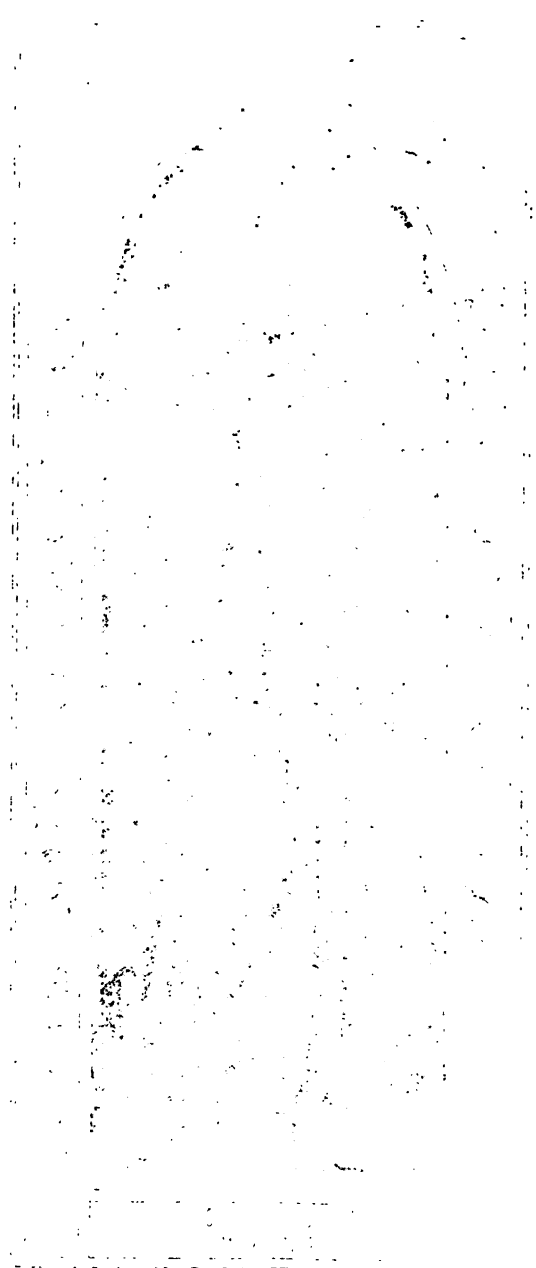






- Audi alteram partem.









**Pauca cum aliis, multa tecum loquere.**





— The lands he had conquered in Italy soon fell back into the hands of their former possessors, the Normans.

His burial-place is to be seen at Koenigslutter, in the duchy of Brunswick.

*Married to:* Richenza, of a Saxon family.

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## SWABIAN EMPERORS AND KINGS.

### HOHENSTAUFEN.

#### 18. Conrad III.,

A. D. 1138—1152,

duke of Francony, of the Swabian family of the Gibellines (*Waiblinger*), or Hohenstaufen, and, by his mother, grandson to the emperor Henry IV. His election, promoted at Coblenz by the adversaries of Henry the Proud, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, (*grand-son to Guelf or Welf IV*), had not been in strict conformity to law, in consequence of which he was soon engaged in a severe contest with Henry, who, being the son-in-law of the deceased emperor, and supported by the whole powerful family of the Guelfs, relied upon being elected as Lothaire's successor.

This long and bloody struggle forms a sad page of the history of Germany and Italy; the war-cry of both the armies was taken from the name of their chiefs, on one side „*Welf*“ — on the other: „*Waiblinger*“; — corrupted afterwards into *Guelf* and *Ghibelline*, they came to signify: the former, an adherent of the pope, and the latter, a partisan of the emperor. — Yet, amidst the turmoil of party strife, Conrad remained faithful to humanity and honour, as the women of Weinsberg experienced,

„For Conrad said: a kingly word is not to be explained in a trifling manner“

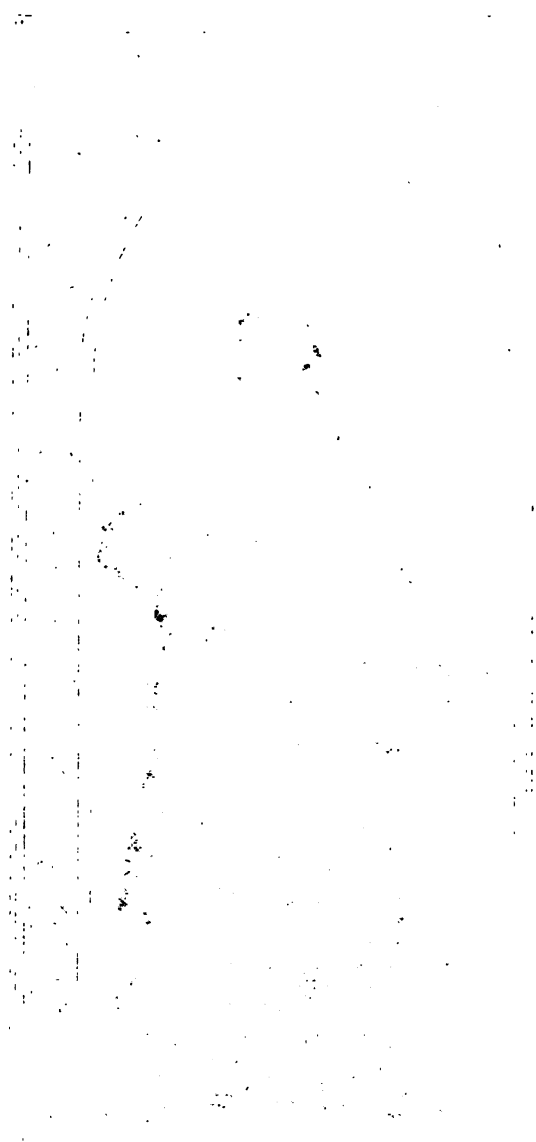
BÜRGER.

(*„Non decet verbum regium immutari!“*)

*Chron. reg. St. Pantaleon.*

and of which he gave another proof at the death of his enemy, by investing the latter's son with the feof of the duchy of Saxony.

He was, however, destined to give another direction to the energetic activity he had till now only displayed for his own country. At a brilliant diet of the empire, convoked at Frankfort, (1142), for the pompous celebration of the nuptials of Henry the Prouds' widow with Henry of Austria, half-brother of the king, serious exhortations were suddenly addressed to the assembly; for St.-Bernard had appeared among them in order to induce Conrad to join with Louis VII of France for a new crusade, to which undertaking the emperor declared himself inclined at the diet of Spire, (1146). After having caused his son Henry (who died before him) to be elected at Frankfort his successor to the German throne (1147), he undertook his expedition to the East; but he had scarcely reached Asia-Minor, when his army was almost reduced to nought by hunger, diseases and the swords of the Mussulmans; however he succeeded, after various distresses, in retiring to Constantinople with a small part of his soldiery, from whence he went by sea to Syria. But in spite of the valour the emperor and his noble companions evinced at Damascus, all their exertions terminated in defeat and the emperor returned to Germany, where he had to struggle with rebellions and where he died a few years afterwards, poisoned, as some say, by Roger, king of Sicily, who had many good motives to fear him. His tomb is at Bamberg near that of Henry II. It is asserted that he was the first German monarch who, following probably the example of the Byzantine emperors, adopted the double-headed eagle as the arms of the German empire, whilst the former emperors and kings had in their arms



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... a kindly world is not  
the explanation of a falling empire.

ED. ROGER.

*... a kindly world is not*

*Ch. 10. St. Bernard.*

... a kindly world is not  
the explanation of a falling empire.

... a kindly world is not  
the explanation of a falling empire.



A. Ginter lith.

*Praestat uni probò, quam mille improbis placere.*



only one, or sometimes two single eagles, which was also the case in less remoted times.

*Married to:* Gertrude, the daughter of a count of Sulzbach.

## 19. Frederic I, Barbarossa,

A. D. 1151 — 1190,

duke of Swabia, nephew to Conrad, elected unanimously by the princes at Frankfort (of which city he was afterwards a great favourer and where he liked to reside) and consecrated emperor at Rome on his expedition to Italy 1155, combated the Poles with full success, incorporated Silesia into the German empire, caused his authority to be very influential in the contest about the succession to the throne of Denmark, punished with inexorable severity the excesses of several German Lords and, as an imperial ruler, possessed a strength unknown among his predecessors since the reign of Henry III. He was, however, soon engaged in disputes with the papal see, which commenced regular hostilities against him, shortly after the imperial diet at Besançon, where Otho of Wittelsbach had threatened the papal legate with his sword. — As now Frederic, excited by the arrogance of the Milanese, whom, only by forcible means, he could retain in subjection (1158), and misled by Roman lawyers, began to extend his rights of a sovereign (*regalia*) to the Lombard towns with great despotism and contrary to the manners and customs of the country, the pope Alexander, whom he had refused to recognize, espoused the cause of the oppressed Italians and anathematized the emperor. On his side, the emperor declared himself the protector of Victor and a most desperate contest begun.

During this terrible struggle Frederic took revenge for the deadly offences he had received by entirely destroying the city of Milan, (1162) and a numerous army, frequently renewed, insured his supremacy over his enemies



during a long time\*). But the dreadful vexations of his officers, against whom he had neglected to secure the subjected countries, constantly excited them to fresh rebellions. — He soon also saw himself engaged, without any fault of his in a quarrel with Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, who once had saved his life in an action against the Romans, but who now, following the dictates of his hatred against the Swabian monarch, refused him his assistance in the most decisive moment, and caused by this defection the loss of the battle of *Lignano* (1176), in consequence of which defeat the emperor was compelled to yield. A reconciliation between Frederic and the pope Alexander III was afterwards effected at Venice (1177), but not without sacrifices on the part of the imperial supremacy, and shortly after, the emperor signed the treaty of peace with the Lombards, who acknowledged his sovereignty on the same terms on which his predecessors had executed it (1183). But now the emperor vented fully his anger against Henry the Lion. The latter was put under ban by the imperial diets of Wurzburg and Gelnhausen, (1180), lost after a strong and brave resistance both his duchies (*Bavaria was given to Otho of Wittelsbach, and Saxony to Bernhard of Anhalt*) and was compelled to leave the dominions of the German empire. — Meanwhile the sad news of the capture of Jerusalem by the Infidels reached the ears of Frederic, who in his youth had fought bravely in Syria for the conservation of that sacred city and felt now incited to new exploits. Although very near old age, he took again the cross, obtained by fighting with his selected army the passage through the Byzantine empire, crossed over to Asia-Minor, defeated the Seldshoucks in two battles and conquered Iconium, But his fate was to die in the river Saleph near Tarsus, where he bathed when

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\*) During his reign, Frederic I had made six expeditions into Italy, in the years 1154, 1158, 1163, 1166, 1174 and 1184. Sometimes his stay in that country lasted several consecutive years.

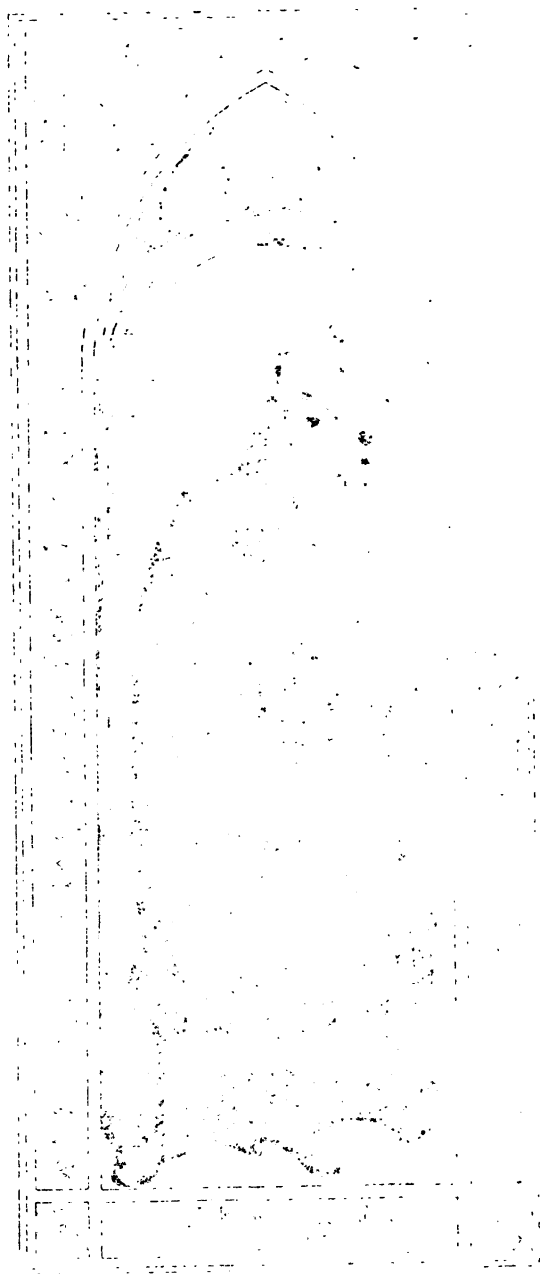


Fig. 1. Landscape of Mount Fuji, Japan, as seen from the sea.

But the dreadful vexations of his reign, in which he had neglected to secure the submission of his vassals, consequently excited them to fresh rebellions. He himself, however, engaged, without any formal quarrel with Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, who once had saved his life in an action of the Romans, but who now, following the dictates of his pride against the Swabian monarch, refused him his assistance in the most decisive moment, and caused by this desertion at the battle of *Ligny* (1149), in consequence of which the emperor was compelled to yield. A reconciliation between Frederic and the pope Alexander III. took place at Venice (1177), but not without sacrifice on the part of the imperial supremacy, and shortly afterwards he signed the treaty of peace with the Lombards. He renounced his sovereignty on the same terms on which his predecessors had executed it (1180). But now the emperor presented fully his armor against Henry the Lion. He was put under ban by the imperial diets of Worms and Rheims (1180), led after a strong and bloody battle to the duchies (*Barania was given to Otto Welfsch, and Saxony to Bernhard of Anhalt*) and was compelled to leave the dominions of the German empire. Meanwhile the sad news of the capture of Jerusalem by the Infidels reached the ears of Frederic, who in his youth had fought bravely in Syria for the conservation of that sacred city and is now incited to new exploits. Although very near old age, he took again the cross, obtained by fighting with his selected army the passage through the Byzantine empire, crossed over to Asia Minor, defeated the Selashouks in two battles and conquered Iconium. But his fate was to die in the river Saphir near Tarsus, where he bathed when

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\* During his reign, Frederic I had made six expeditions to Italy, in the years 1154, 1158, 1163, 1166, 1171 and 1184. In the last of his sojourn in that country lasted several consecutive years.



Qui tacendi non habet artem, nec loquendi novit opportunitatem.



he was overheated, and he did not see the holy town. — His remains were laid to rest at Antiochia, or, as others ascertain, at Tyrus. —

Yet, according to a national tradition, Frederic Barbarossa has not died, he is still living and lays plunged into a magic sleep in the subterranean hall of Mount *Kyffhausen* and will awake and re-appear, when once more days of honour and glory shall light over the German nation.

*Married to:* 1) Adelaide of Vohbourg, whom he divorced; 2) Beatrix, a countess of Burgundy, mother of Henry VI and of king Philip.

## 20. Henry VI.,

A. D. 1190—1197,

son of the former, acknowledged as Frederic's successor during his father's life, but consecrated emperor after his father's death, as he made his appearance in Rome (1191); followed Frederic's designs of raising the imperial house and power, in Germany as well as in Italy, with almost the same talent and strength, but with a less noble mind; for he had only his bare interest in view instead of being concerned for heavenly commands, the rights of man, or his honour. Yet he was not successful in his attempt to make hereditary in his house the German crown, which by and by had become elective, nor was he happy in his first expedition against Apulia and Sicily, where he contrived to claim the rights of his consort, a Norman princess; for Naples made a bold resistance, the plague destroyed his army (1191) and the German princes, not bound to such a military service, were not apt to follow him in another expedition. But Henry knew how to procure himself the means of having an army. He found these means in the captivity of king Richard I, Coeur-de-Lion, confined by duke Leopold of Austria, who revenged on him some offences he had received in Palestina. He ordered the English king to be brought, bound

in chains, to the castle of Trifels, and, before the states assembled at Haguenan, he charged him with pretended crimes committed against the German empire and Christianity; yet in compliance with the threatening request of the Guelf party and of other German lords he set him at last at liberty, but not before he had received a ransom of one hundred thousand marks of silver. With such a sum of money he was enabled to raise an army, and having procured a fleet from Genoa and Pisa by the confirmation of their privileges and by insidious promises, he succeeded in conquering Naples, Apulia, Calabria and Sicily without being strongly opposed (1194). He, however, committed there unheard of cruelties, still surpassed by new atrocities, when he came again to these countries in order to repress these rebellious, but heavily oppressed lands. But he suddenly died at Messina — (not poisoned, as it has been said) — and a higher power cut the thread of life to that monarch, who, scarcely 32 years of age, had assuredly not lived for the welfare of mankind, but who, — had he ruled a longer time, would have given perhaps another direction to the imminent events that were destined to exercise such a great influence over the world. — His remains are buried in the cathedral of Palermo.

*Married to:* Constanza, a Norman princess of Sicily.

## 21. Philip,

A. D. 1198 — 1208,

duke of Swabia, brother to the former. After he had attempted, but without success, to preserve the crown to his nephew Frederic, not of age, he was himself elected by the adherents of his house, against the legal order consecrated at Mayence and afterwards at Aix-la-Chapelle. Shortly after he was engaged into a war against Otho of Brunswick, elected king by the Guelf party. He fought against him in devastating campaigns, in sieges and battles; in the beginning he was not successful, but afterwards he was happier and





ings, north side of Tiber, and  
 called a Paganini, he eloquent  
 was converted to assist the German  
 city; yet in consequence of the  
 of the Guelf party and of other German  
 still ally, but not before he had  
 hundred thousand marks of silver  
 money he was enabled to raise and  
 cored a fleet from Genoa and Pisa  
 of their privateers and by insidious  
 the Emperor's Agents, Calicut  
 of the sea, he captured (1194). He  
 does not only conquer, still surpass  
 he came again to these countries  
 rebellions, but heavily oppressed  
 only distant Messina -- not poisoning  
 and a higher power cut the thread  
 who, scarcely 32 years of age, was  
 for the welfare of mankind, but  
 a longer time would have given perhaps  
 to the numerous events that were destined to  
 great influence over the world -- His name  
 in the cathedral of Palermo.

*Moved to: Constantia, a Norman p*

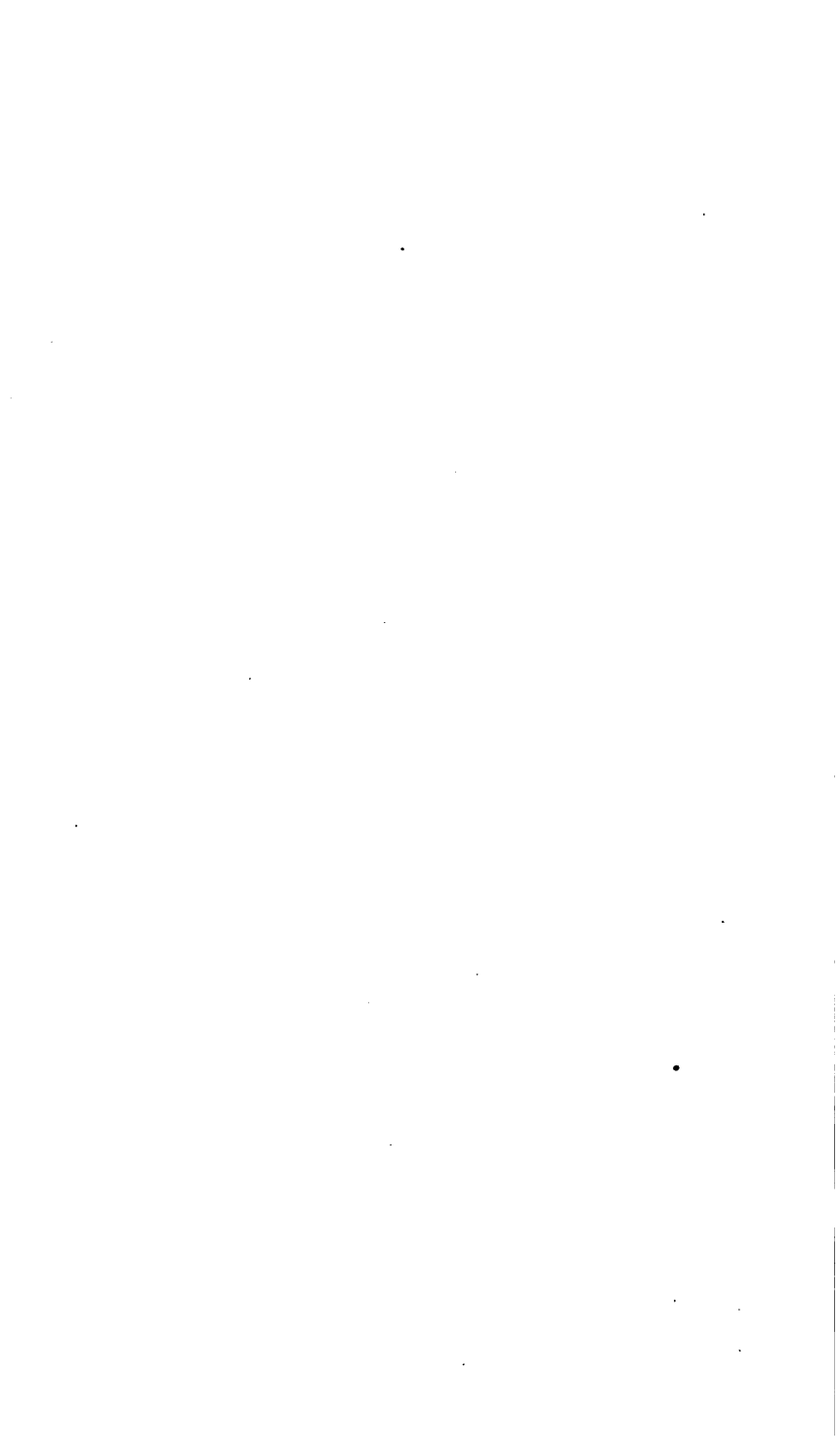
## 21. HUP,

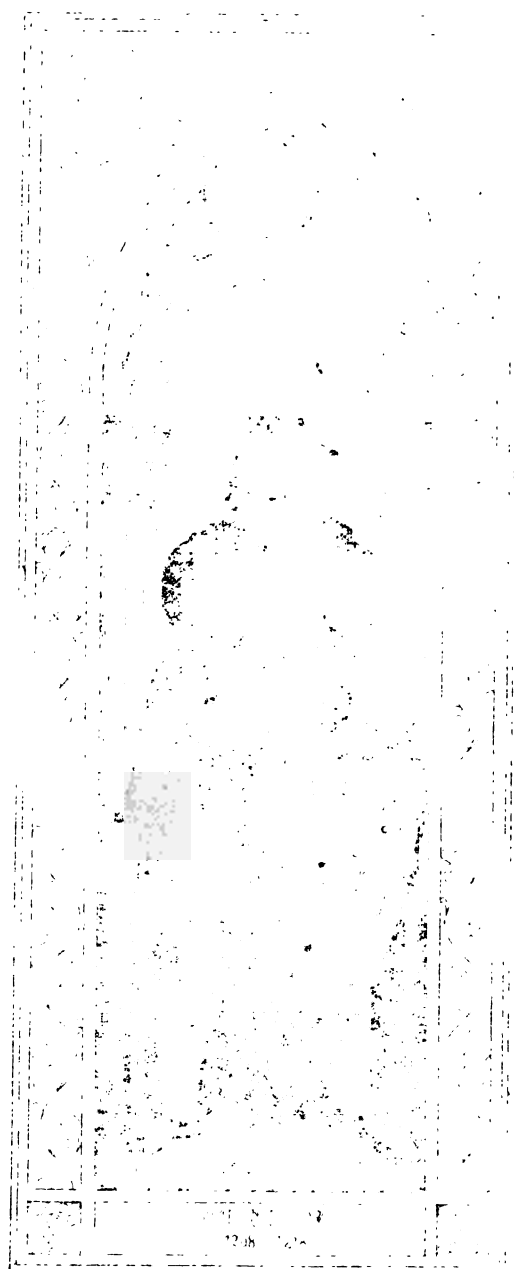
A. D. 1198 — 1228

Duke of Swabia, brother to the former. At  
 treaty, but without success, to preserve the  
 nephew Frederic, not of age, he was himself  
 authority of his house, against the legal order  
 at Mayence and afterwards at Aix la Chapelle. --  
 he was engaged into a war against Otto of Brun-  
 ted king by the Guelf party. He fought against  
 vastating campaigns, in sieges and battles; in the  
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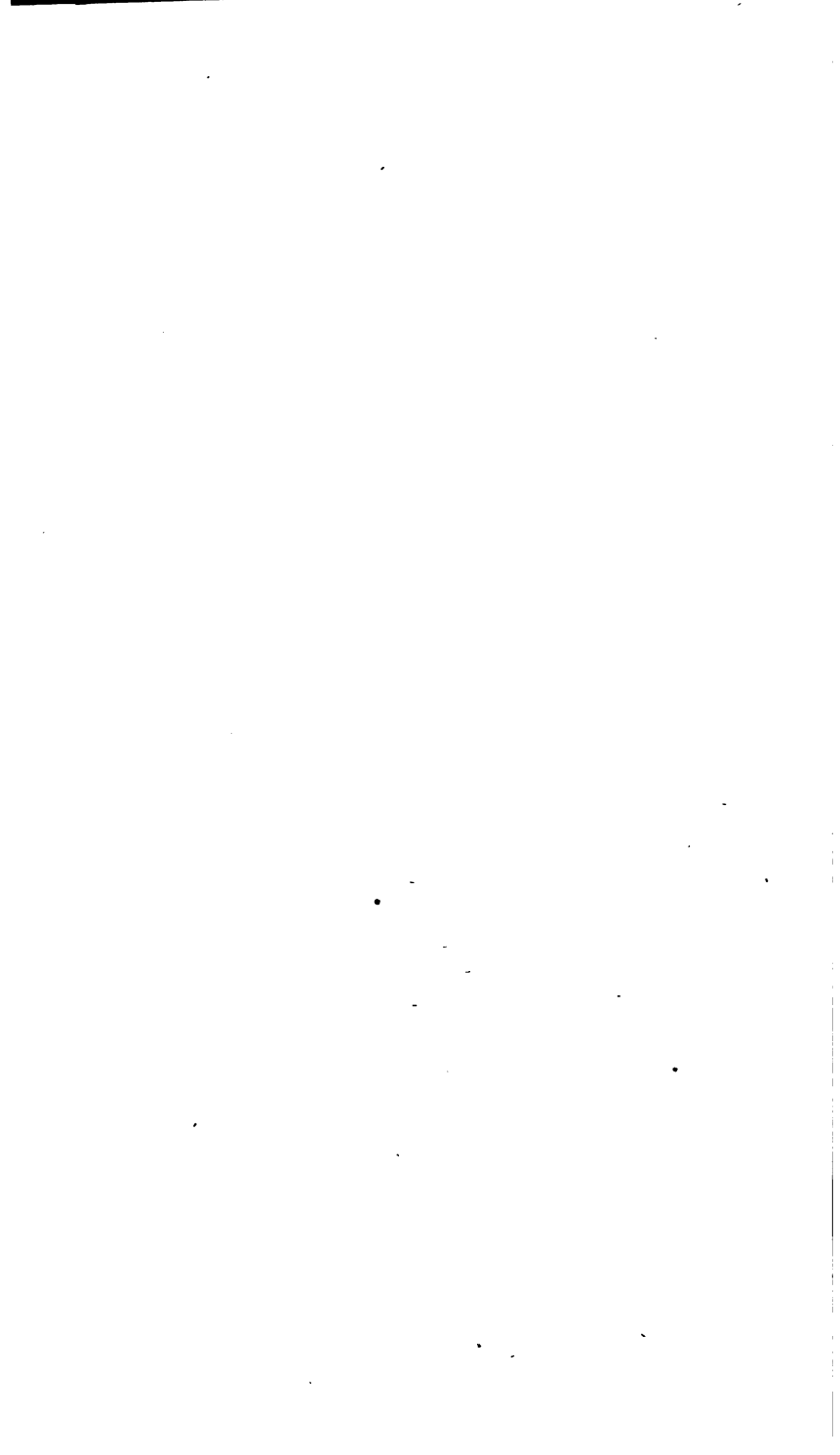


Quod male coeplum est, ne pudeat mutasse.





Streptanser inter olores.





*Strepit anser inter olores.*



at last he was victorious in a combat near Cologne (1206). He had, however, not been able to subdue him completely; besides Philip was under the weight of an excommunication, sentenced already by pope Celestine and renewed by Innocent III. A great confusion in the affairs of the German empire was the consequence of these deplorable events to the prejudice of the imperial power; both the kings were compelled to many alienations on the expence of the empire and to suffer many humiliations. Thus did matters go on in Germany till Philip, who had been freed from the anathema and now expected better days, was murdered at Bamberg by Otho of Wittelsbach (the younger), induced to the crime by a desire of private revenge. He is buried in the royal choir at Spire. — It is to his prince that Bohemia owes its being a kingdom.

*Married to:* Irene, an imperial Greek princess, also called Maria, who died some months after her imperial consort \*).

## 22. Otho IV, of Brunswick,

A. D. 1208 — 1218,

descended from the family of the Guelfs, son of Henry the Lion, unanimously acknowledged king on the imperial diet at Frankfort immediately after Philip's decease. — After having sentenced at Frankfort the proscription of the regicide Otho of Wittelsbach, he undertook an expedition to Italy where he was consecrated emperor, (1209); but shortly after his coronation he was excommunicated by the pope, as, in spite of his being a Guelf, he proved as little obedient to the apostolic see as ever a Ghibelline had been, and particularly for his having made an illegal invasion against

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\*) *Walther von der Vogelweide*, an old German poet, called that princess: „A rose without thorns, a harmless dove“ (old German: „*Ros ane dorn, ain tube sunder gallen.*“)



Apulia. Now the adherents of the Gibelines in Germany broke forth and proclaimed emperor the young Frederic of Hohenstaufen, who made an alliance with the French and made afterwards in favour of the Danes the sacrifice of some imperial territories \*).

On his side, Otho sought for the assistance of the English, with whom he had already been before on very good terms; afterwards, instead of remaining in Germany and defending his throne, advanced against the French at the head of a numerous army, gathered in the Lower-Germany, and succoured by a body of English soldiery.

But, notwithstanding his personal valour, he was defeated at the *battle of Bovines*, (1214), by which he lost a great portion of his influence in Germany. Therefore he kept by and by far away from public affairs and devoted the remaining of his life to ascetic penances. He died on the Harzburg, almost forgotten from the world. — He is buried at Brunswick.

*Married to:* 1) Beatrix of Hohenstaufen, daughter of king Philip; 2) Mary of Brabant.

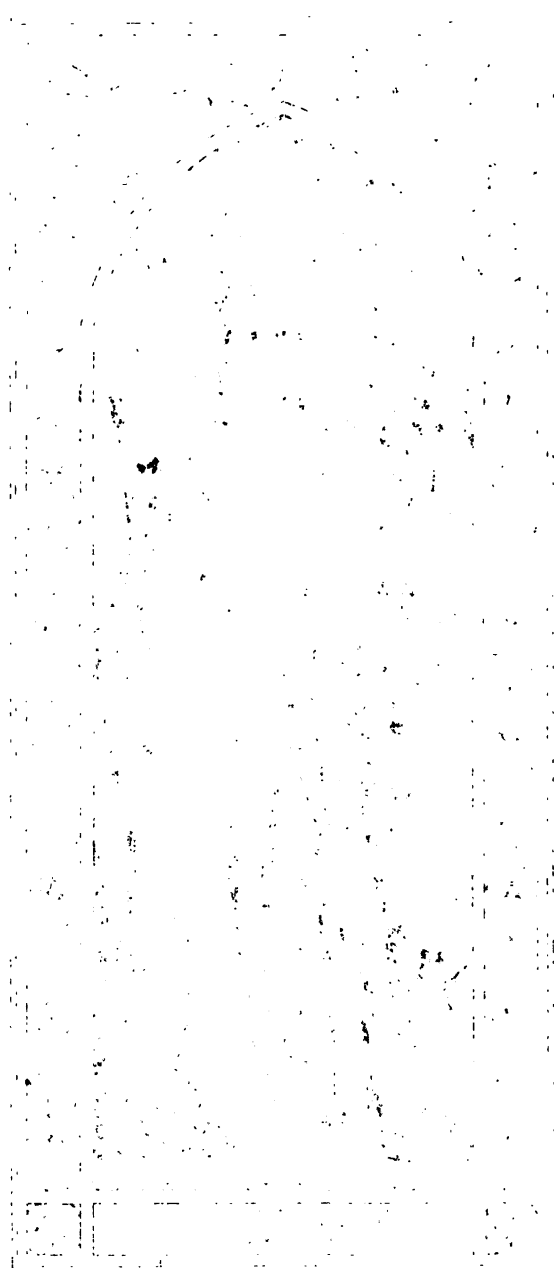
## 23. Frederic II.,

A. D. 1218—1250,

king of Sicily, son of Henry VI, had been destined during his father's life to be his successor, afterwards he was disregarded on account of his being too young. Yet he was carefully educated by his guardian, the pope Innocent III, and was opposed to the emperor Otho IV by the partizans of the Hohenstaufen, 1212, but consecrated king at Mayence only in the year 1213, and afterwards (1215) crowned at

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\*) In consequence of the battles of Moeln and Bornhovde, the Danes had soon after been forced to give up the said acquisitions, which were restored to the German empire, even during the reign of Frederic II. — See „*Schlösser's Universal History* Vol. III, 2. part, 1. division pag. 371, and 2. divis. pag. 120 and 122.



Complete the form and return it to the office

New to a nation of the rebellious in Germany, he both proclaimed emperor the young Frederick, and made an alliance with the Papal Curia, which was in our of the times the sacrifice of his own principles.\*

On his side he sought for the assistance of the Pope, with whom he had already been before on very different afterwards, and of remanent in Germany and Italy. He thus caused against the church at the same time, and rendered in the Lower-Germany, and by the army of English soldiery.

But after displaying his personal valour, he was defeated at the *battle of Worces*, (1214), for which he lost the crown of his empire in Germany. Therefore he retired by the way from public affairs and was surrounded by his own domestic penes. He was thus separated from the world, and his reign ended in obscurity.

Frederick II. son of Hohenstaufen, daughter of Mary of England.

## 15. Frederic II.,

(1198-1250.)

King of Sicily, son of Henry VI. had been destined for his father's throne, but his mother afterwards he disregarded the account of his being too young. He was carefully educated by his mother, the pope Innocent, and was opposed to the emperor Otto IV. by the part of the Hohenstaufen, (1212), but was elected king at May only in the year 1215, and afterwards (1216) crowned

\* In consequence of the hatred of the monks and Bernloved, the monks had soon after been obliged to give up the said alliance, which was regarded as a great misfortune, even the return of the emperor, (see *U. Kaiser's Universat*, vol. III. 2. the. 1. cap. 311, and 2. divis., and 1. 2.



FRIDERICUS II.  
1218 - 1250

Cumplurium thrriorum ego strepitum audiui.



Aix-la-Chapelle. After Otho's decease, his accession to the throne took place without any opposition. He began his reign at a period full of politic commotions, and his name is connected with the most important events of the history of the Roman German empire. Many of his acts are, too, mentioned in the annals of Frankfort, for which city some of them were of a great importance. It was there that he kept several conventions of the states, that he caused his son Henry being elected Roman king, (1220); he presented to the citizens of the town an imperial court where they should build a church, called (later) St.-Leonard's \*), and, by recalling the royal administrator, he laid the first ground to Frankfort's independance from a mediate power. He invested with *the Palatinate of the Rhine* the family of *Wittelsbach*, (1215), who had rendered eminent services to the Hohenstaufen.

At Mayence, he published a law on the public peace (1235). The greatest part of the German affairs were administered by his above mentioned son, king Henry, who often resided at Frankfort; and when that prince was sentenced to confinement by his father for having devised treason (1235), the emperor charged his other son Conrad with the same governmental affairs, (1237); for Frederic was the most time kept away from Germany by the politic commotions and the events of Italy — (he was born in the latter country) \*\*). — That monarch was well versed in sciences and in several languages, an excellent legislator for his kingdom of Sicily, an admirer of poetry and arts; besides he proved an intrepid and experienced possessor of the first throne of Christianity, at a period when the destiny of the following centuries was to be decided, strugg-

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\*) It is believed that Charlemagne's palace stood once at that very place.

\*\*) Frederic II resided in Germany only from 1212 to 1220 and the most part of the years 1235 to 1237; he passed the other parts of his life in other countries.

ling with the utmost courage against the predominant ideas of his age. Thus Frederic II appears to us as one of the most conspicuous rulers mentioned in the history of the world.

Shortly after he had been consecrated emperor at Rome (1220) he was engaged in contests with the papal see; he had assumed the charge of great obligations towards the Church, which to fulfill he proved now averse; therefore he was anathematized by pope Gregory IX (1227). Yet he undertook at last the crusade he had delayed for a long time, freed Jerusalem from the hands of the Saracens by means of a treatise he concluded with the Sultan of Egypt, and put himself on his head the royal crown of the Holy Land (1229); yet his reconciliation with the pope, which was effectuated after his return, but not without the greatest difficulties, did not last for a long time. For when the emperor was engaged in a struggle against the Lombards and when, after the victory of *Cortenuova* (1237), he had made the acquisition of Sardinia and submitted all the cities of Upper-Italia with few exceptions, a new excommunication was sentenced against him by the pope (1239). The Guelfs and the Ghibellines (among the latter the most terrible was Ezzelino III, podestà of Padua) were engaged into a furious struggle, during which they literally lacerated each others, and though Frederic II had become more temperate in his forcible measures against the bishops and cardinals, though he had entered into negotiations with pope Innocent IV, his endeavours remained without any result.

Besides the pope sought a refuge in France; and assembled a *concil* at *Lyons*, where he declared the emperor had forfeited all his crowns (1245); whereupon the ecclesiastic princes of the empire elected *Henry Raspe* of Thuringia (the *Priest's king*). The new monarch, however, had not been able, in spite of his victory near Frankfort, to give any weight to his election; he was defeated at Ulm and died shortly after (1247). — Another anti-emperor was

elected, *William of Holland*, but the city of Aix-la-Chapelle refused to open its gates to him when he appeared to be consecrated; other cities followed that example, for they were devoted to their emperor, although he had forsaken Germany for Italy and had not personally appeared to their assistance when the Mongols invaded Silesia, but had commissioned his two sons with the care of protecting his German dominions \*). —

Notwithstanding the great number of his enemies, his *defeat at Parma* (1248) and other adversities, Frederic II was a great and dreaded monarch (yet his mind had become gloomy and suspicious) until the end of his life, and when the report of his decease had reached across the Alps, the German, during a long time, would not believe such a melancholy report.

Even in our days we are not able to give an exact and detailed account of his death, as the notices transmitted to us upon that subject are very contradictory. His remains are buried at Palermo. He has been married three times:

1. with Constanza of Arragony,
2. Yolanda of Jerusalem, mother to Conrad IV.
3. Isabella of England;

and the great number of his sons seemed to promise him a long lineage.

But fate had decided upon the destruction of his house and after his death the last hopes of the re-establishment of a central imperial power, kept by the emperors in former centuries, disappeared for ever. The German empire, the monarchical unity of which had insensibly been dissolved by the rapid extinction of several imperial families; by the exertions of the emperors in extending their dominions abroad

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\*) That event happened in the year 1241. It was very fortunate for the German countries that, after the battle of Liegnitz, the Mongols retired through Moravia and Hungaria.



and in the struggles with the Church, presented at last to us a body composed of a great number of larger and smaller states, the members of which were very seldom disposed to act in unity for the common interest of all, and the chief of which was an elected king or emperor who frequently had not the power to force his subjects to obedience. Seven *princes-electors* \*) enjoyed from that time an exclusive right of electing the sovereign, whilst the feudal possessions the states had been invested with had become hereditary since near almost two centuries, and *the sovereignty (Landeshoheit) of the princes, legally acknowledged by Frederic II\*\**), was now fully established.

In Francony and Swabia the ducal dignity had ceased with the extinction of the lineage of the Hohenstaufen, and the *knights* of those dominions and on the banks of the Rhine were now *immediate seigniors*, and many of the cities had gained their independance from any medial power in the Empire.

In general, the public affairs had taken a different direction, partly by the adoption of some Roman laws, but still more so by divers other motives. Even the spiritual life and the mind of the Germans, which had been stamped, at least among the higher Franks, with chivalrous and poetical character by the intercourse with foreign nations as well as by the crusades, undertaken and commanded personally by the Swabian emperors, and which had been excited by means of the most beautiful language in the new form of the „*Song of the Niebelungen*“, were now destined to follow a new course. The songs of the „*Minnesaengers*“ hushed by and by, and even music, that beloved sister of poetry, since the improvements of

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\*) Frequently there were only six electors; yet since the Thirty-Years-War there had been eight; afterwards nine; then eight again and quite at the end of the existence of the German empire there were ten.

\*\*) By means of two *Privileges*, the one dated from „*Frankfort 1220*“, the other dated from „*Udine, 1232*.“

*Franco of Cologne* \*), who had operated great reforms in that art, remained a long time stagnant in Germany without any further remarkable improvements. — The most conspicuous learned German of the middle-age, *Albertus Magnus*, who was the most celebrated among the *Scholastics*, belongs to that very period of transition. But the commonalties began insensibly to rise and with them, commerce, trade, architecture and other arts. Assisted by its natural vital strength and the protection of Heaven, the German nation now succeeds in finding its way to its new destinies through all those political difficulties.

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## INTERREGNUM.

A. D. 1250 — 1273.

*Kings* who were not generally acknowledged, or whose authority was not respected in every part of the German empire \*\*):

1. *Conrad IV.*, Frederic II's valiant son, perished in Italy (1250 — 1254),
2. *William of Holland*, slain by the Frieslanders (1250 — 1256).
3. *Richard of Cornwall*, brother of king Henry III. of England; the German electors sold him the title of a Roman king, but were not able to confer on him the power connected with that dignity (1257—1272),

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\*) See „Forkel's History of Music. Vol. II. pag. 390 and the following.

\*\*) All their dispositions relative the concerns and possessions of the empire, when they had not been confirmed by the majority of the electors, were declared illegal by an imperial edict of Rodolph I. — Therefore their portraits did not find a place among the emperors of our Imperial Hall. — See „*Senkenberg's Recesses of the Empire*, Vol. I pag. 37.

4. *Alfonso X. king of Castile*, elected in the year 1257, a foreigner, as well as Richard, but he never came to Germany.

*Decline of the family of the Hohenstaufen*, as well as of the German dominion in Italy. —

*Enzio*, a son of Frederic II., when 24 years of age, was taken a prisoner by the Bolognese at the battle of Fopalta and never recovered his liberty; he died in his prison after a captivity of 23 years (1272).

*Manfred*, a natural son to Frederic II., king of Naples, was killed in the battle of Benevento (1266).

*Conradin*, son of Conrad IV., was beheaded at Naples with his young friend Frederic of Baden-Austria (1268); he was only 16 years of age.

Almost the whole Germany was annoyed by anarchy and swordlaw, but the *Confederation of the Cities*, of the Rhine preserved the peace in those countries. It was at that period that the erection of the cathedral of Cologne had begun, that the splendid cathedral of Freiburg in Breisgau was almost achieved, and that *Ervin of Steinbach* had drawn his plan of the incomparable front-building of the cathedral of Strasbourg, splendid structures which soon after spread the fame of German architecture over the whole Europe. — It was about that same time that several cities of North-Germany laid the first ground of the *Hanse League*, which, by degrees, became so very powerful in the northern seas; and the knights of the *Teutonic-Ordre* settled in *Prussia* after a long and bloody struggle with the natives. That land had been inhabited mostly by German tribes many centuries ago, and now a new colony of the same nation came into it under the protection of the said knight-hood and of the „*Brethren of the Sword*“, who long before conquered also Livony and Courland; yet in order to maintain themselves in their possessions, the knights were compelled to undertake those bloody, but frequently glorious



Conrad V., king of Castile, elected in the year 1250, was as well as Richard, but he never came to the throne.

Conrad, by the *judgment of the Hohenstaufen*, as well as of the emperor, was detained in Italy. --

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Melius bene imperare, quam imperium ampliare.



wars against the Poles, Lithuanians and Russians, which lasted, yet not without interruptions, until the following centuries.

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## EMPERORS AND KINGS OF DIVERS HOUSES.

HAPSBURG — NASSAU — LUXEMBURG — AUSTRIA  
— BAVARIA — SCHWARZBURG — PALATINATE.

### 24. Rodolphus I.,

A. D. 1273 — 1291,

count of Hapsburg, a castle situated now a days in Switzerland, elected at Frankfort by the electors and consecrated at Aix-la-Chapelle.

By his prudence, courage and good luck, he succeeded in re-establishing in some degree the unity of the imperial power in Germany, which had become loose, as well as the security of the highways. He destroyed a number of castles which were little else than retreats for brigands, compelled rebellious lords to submission; among the latter is chiefly mentioned *Ottocar*, king of Bohemia (1276), who paid his repeated rebellion with his life in the battle of the *Marchfeld* (1278). He made for his own house the acquisition of Austria, caused the royal authority to be again respected in a part of Burgundy, for which affairs he refused proudly the intervention of France, convoked *deputies of the cities* for discussing the affairs of the imperial state, promoted the usage of the German language by writing in that tongue the imperial decrees, for which to that very time the Latin tongue alone had been made use of, and in many respects he had the glory of being — a successful innovator of the German empire. — Yet his noble task remained unfinished; for his wish of causing his son Albert to be recognized at Frankfort as his successor and of securing



in such a way the royal power had not been fulfilled by the electors, who did not like to see again the too much increasing supremacy of the imperial power. Rodolphus, wounded to the quick by this refusal, left that city (to which he had granted many favours) and soon after he died at Gernersheim, deeply regretted by his countrymen to whom he had devoted all his activity and strength without turning, like most of his predecessors had done, his ambition to Italy. — His tomb is to be seen among „the emperors at Spire“ to whom he had just come nearer in the presentment of his death.

*Married to:* 1) Anna of Hochberg, mother to the emperor Albert I.; 2) Agnes of Burgundy.

## 25. Adolphus,

A. D. 1292—1298,

count of Nassau, a brave warrior, but of very little political influence, was elected under very extraordinary circumstances, for the electors, in order to avoid the appearance of hereditary right to the imperial crown, had refused to appoint Albert, the son of Rodolphus. He endeavoured to make for his own house the acquisition of Thuringia and Misnia, but the princes of these dominions, *Frederic with the bitten Cheek* and *Tiezmann* defended their rights with success and Adolphus had lost by that undertaking a great part of his royal influence. —

Moreover, he was engaged in a contest with the imperious archbishop of Mayence, Gerhard, who had helped him to his accession on the throne; the archbishop, in alliance with other electors, declared Adolphus' throne forfeited and opposed to him a mighty rival. — Yet Adolphus was enabled to gather round him a great number of adherents among the citizens of his faithful Rhenish towns, — many citizens of Frankfort, too; — and at *Goellheim*, near Worms, a battle was engaged, in which king Adolphus, wounded



... the royal power had not been to  
 ... who did not like to see ... the  
 ... supremacy of the imperial power. Rodolph  
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 ... many years, and soon after he died at ...  
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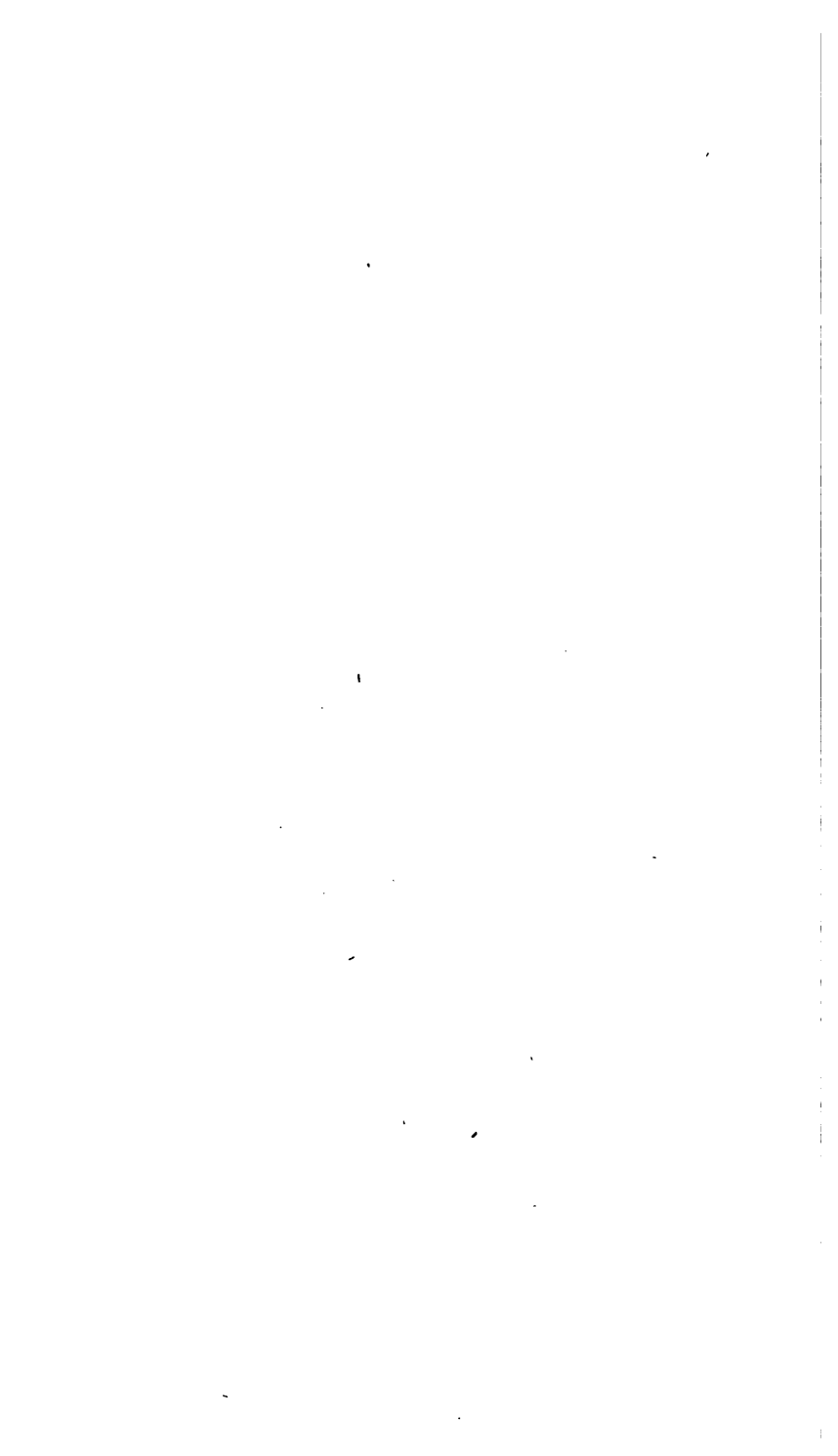


*Praestat vir sine pecunia, quam pecunia sine viro.*





Figure 1. (a)–(p)





Fugam victoria nescit.





by the sword of his adversary, of Albert himself, fell from his horse and died. — His tomb is to be seen at Spire and, to our very days, a stone erected near Goellheim shows us the place where he ended his life.

*Married to:* Imagina, countess of Limbourg.

## 26. Albert I,

A. D. 1298 — 1308,

duke of Austria, son of the emperor Rodolphus I, legally elected at Frankfort after Adolphus' demise, was soon engaged into contests with pope Boniface VIII and with the Rhenish electors, but he opposed them with energy and was victorious. As his adversaries seemed to have prepared to him the destiny of his predecessor, he had now made them sensible of the strength of his power. — On the other side, he was not successful in his designs upon Thuringia, nor had he been able to realize many other undertakings and render his hereditary dominions more extensive. Soon after, the expulsion of the imperial bailiffs from Switzerland required his appearance in that country, but where he was treacherously murdered by his nephew John of Swabia and his companions. The motive of that crime was some offences the young prince believed to be entitled to complain of.

„The King was passing down from Stein to Baden,  
On, towards Rheinfeld, where the court resides,  
Attended by the princes John and Leopold,  
And an illustrious train of high-born nobles.  
But, when he reached the ferry of the Reuss,  
The assassins pressed themselves into the boat  
So as to separate him from his followers —  
Thence onward as, through a plough'd field, the prince  
Was riding — an old town, from Heathen times  
Renown'd, lying just below — and Habsburg's towers,  
The cradle of this noble race, in sight —  
Duke John drove deep a dagger in his neck,  
Palm pierc'd him with his lance, and Eschenbach

Clove through his skull, that down he sank in blood,  
 Murder'd, on his own soil, by his own people.  
 His faithful friends, who, from the adverse shore,  
 Beheld the bloody deed, could only raise  
 Their unavailing cries of rage and woe;  
 But a poor woman chanc'd to pass the way,  
 And in her lap the Caesar bled to death."

*SCHILLER, Translation of WILL. PETER Esqre.*

His burial place is to be seen at Spire beside king Adolphus.

*Married to:* Elizabeth of Tyrol.

## 27. Henry VII.,

A. D. 1308—1313,

count of Luxembourg, a knight in the best sense of the expression, renowned through his most distinguished prowess in the lists, and generally respected for his talents and generous feelings, was solemnly elected at Frankfort, after a preparatory deliberation had been held at the castle of Rense; he then put under the ban of the empire the regicides, as well as count Eberhard of Wurtemberg, who constantly opposed himself to a regulating order in the imperial dominions. He invested his son John with the kingdom of Bohemia (1310) and then he went to Italy, in order to re-establish the imperial power, as during sixty-four years the Italians had recognized no German authority (1310). He made rapid progresses in his expedition there, and was crowned emperor at Rome amid the struggles and battles against the Guelf party (1312), but he grew sick during his expedition against king Robert of Naples and died in the prime of his life; some say he has been poisoned. His tomb is kept in his faithful city of Pisa. His soul has gone to the dwelling of peace, to heavenly Paradise.

The immortal Dante, mentioning the emperor Henry VII. in his *Divina Commedia*, says: „On yonder seat, to which your eyes dart eager glances, for it is already adorned with



Calicem vite dedisti mihi in manum

Close through his wall, that down he sank in blood,  
 Slain on his own soil, by his own people,  
 His faithful friends, who, from the adverse shore,  
 Would the bloody deed, could only raise  
 Their mawling cries of rage and woe;  
 But a poor woman chanced to pass the way,  
 And in her lap the Caesar bled to death."

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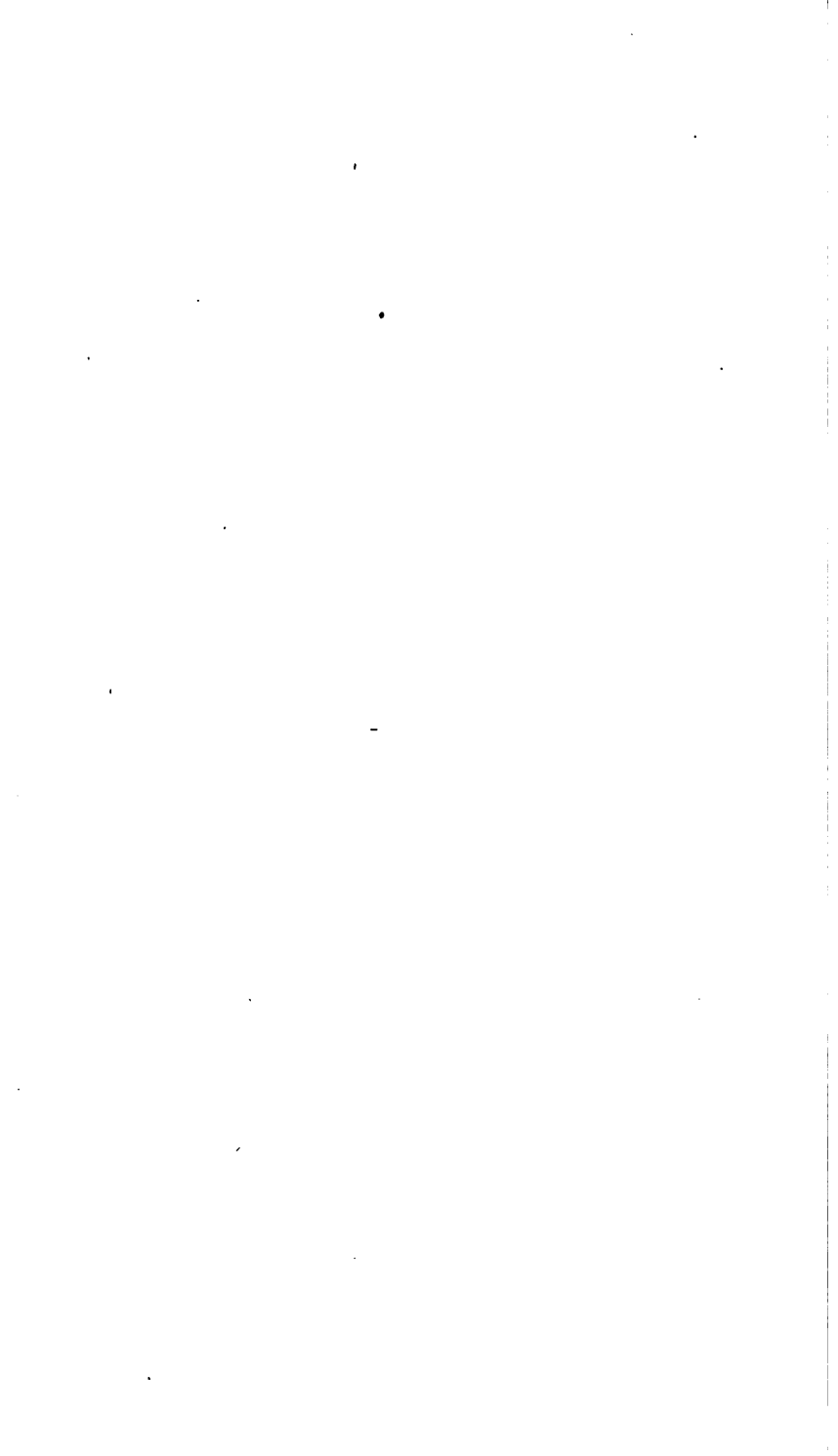
A. D. 1298—1313.

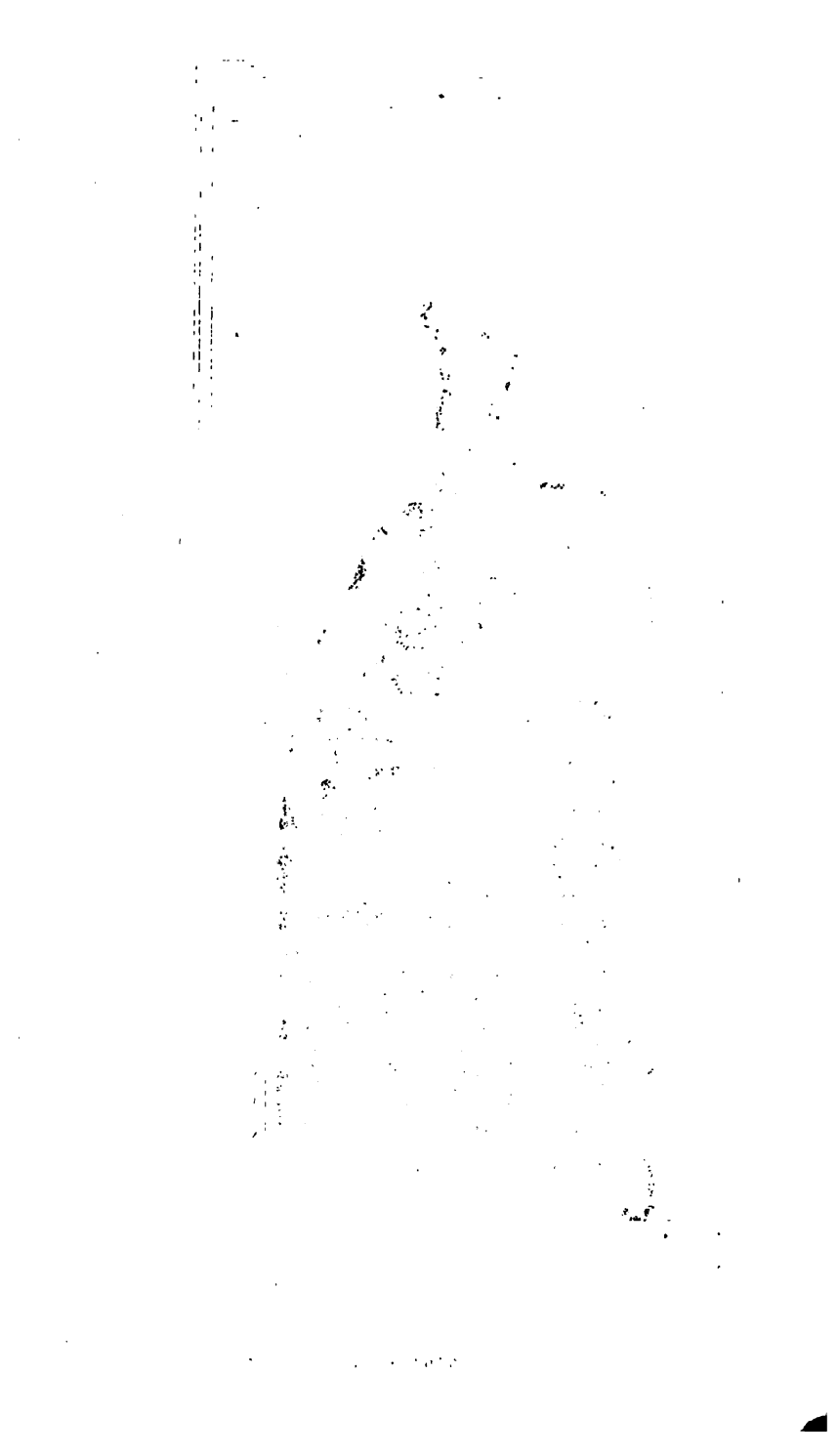
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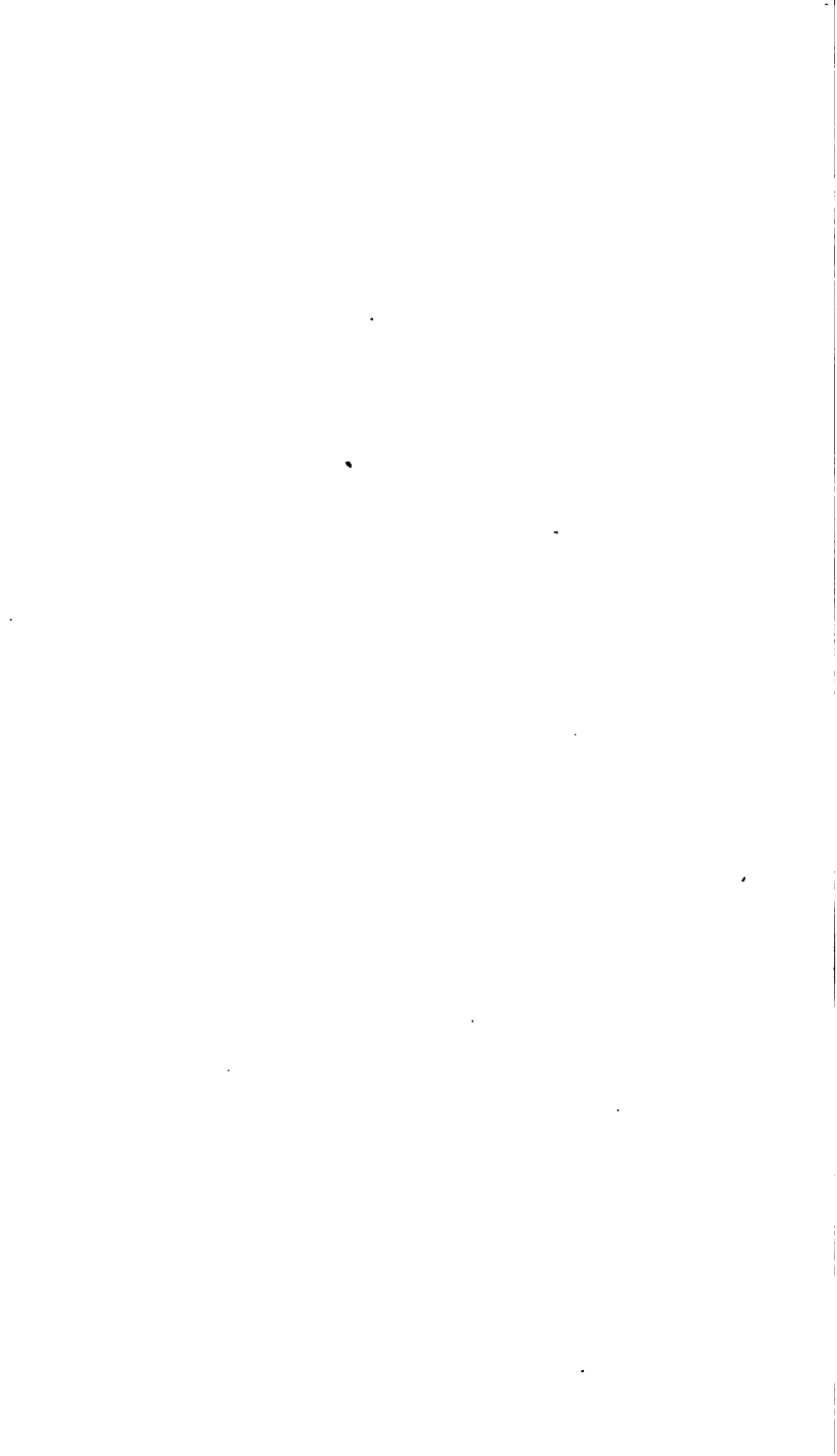


Calicem vitae dedisti mihi in mortem.



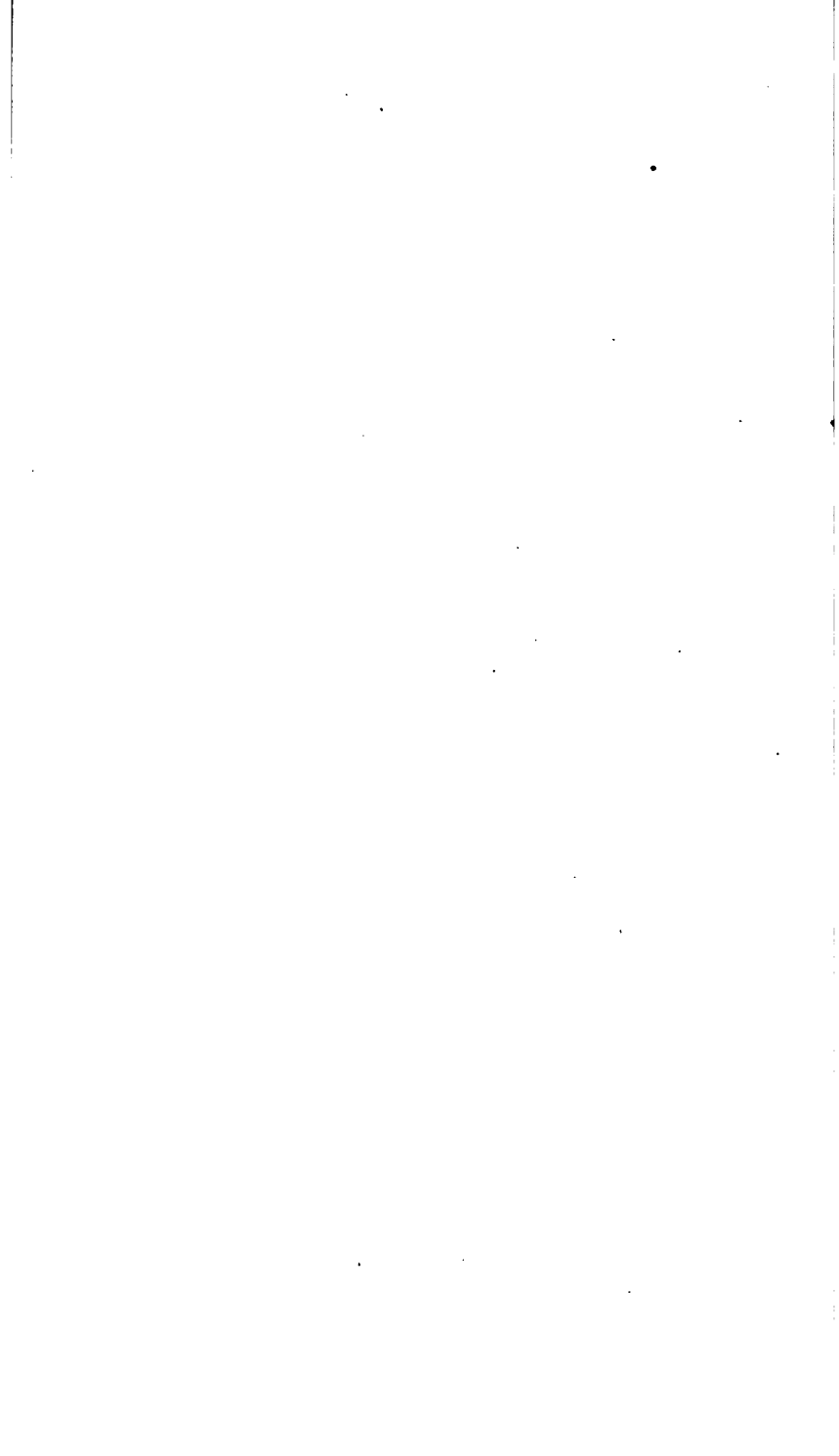


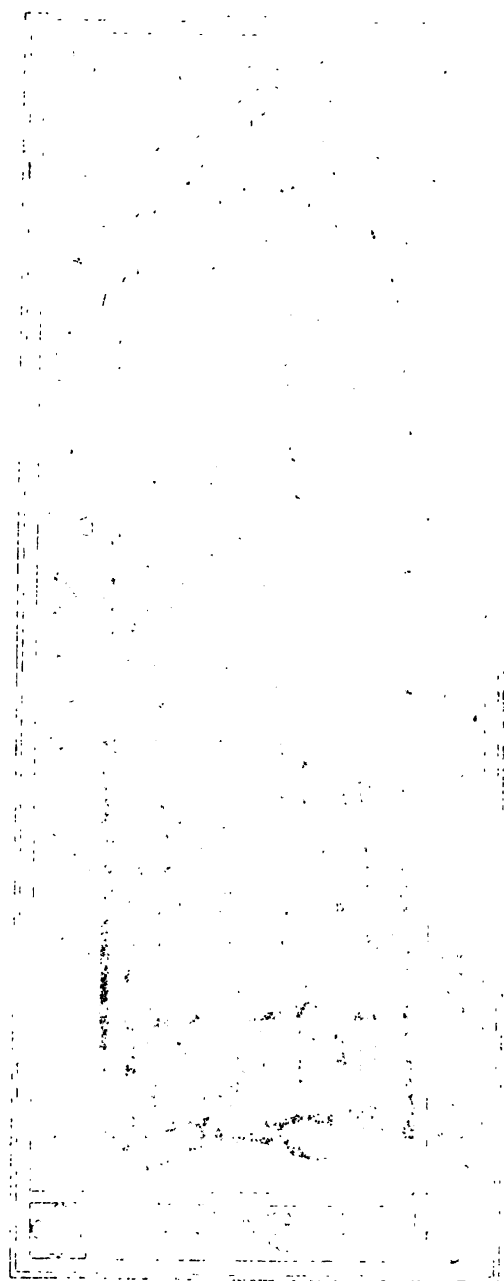






Beata morte nihil beatius.





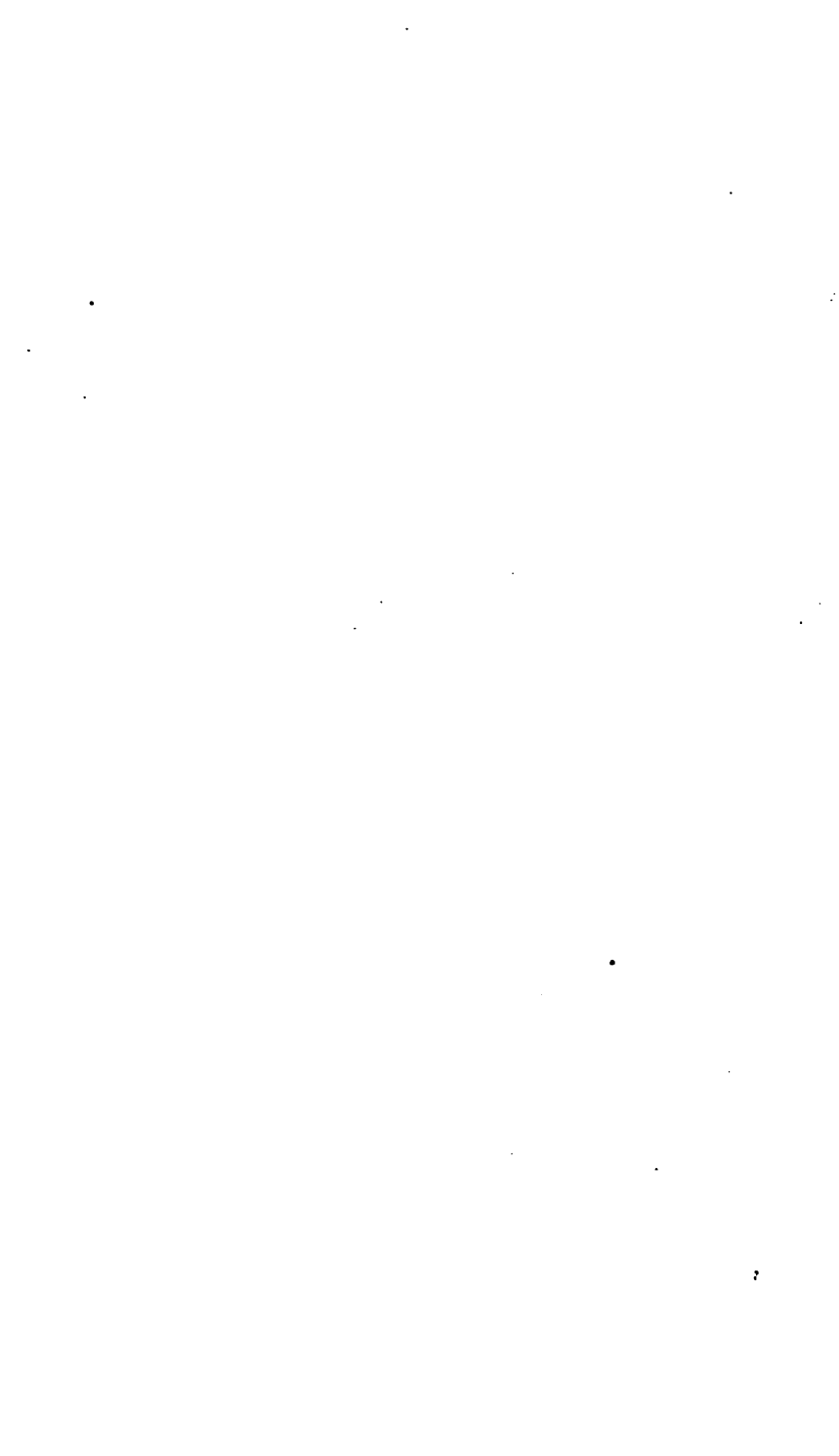
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A. Ginter lith

Hujusmodi comparandae sunt opes, quae  
simul cum naufrago enatent.



an imperial crown, will be, before yourself shall enjoy the heavenly blessings, the resting-place for noble Henry's soul, who will be invested on earth with the imperial glory, and, a wise legislator, will bring to Italy useful laws for its happiness; yet Ausonia, not prepared \*) for such a godly gift, will not be grateful."

*Married to:* 1) Esther, daughter of a duke of Silesia;  
2) Margarite of Brabant.

## 28. Frederic (III.) the Fair,

A. D. 1314 — 1330,

duke of Austria, the son of Albert I. proclaimed king and elected emperor at Sachsenhausen by some electors and dukes, whilst (only one day later) the duke of the Bavaria,

## 29. Louis IV. (III.) of Bavaria,

A. D. 1314 — 1347,

was elected by four (or five) electors on the election-ground near Frankfort, which city opened its gates to him and was of course, about to be besieged by Louis' rival, Frederic; but the latter was compelled to retire for want of victuals. In consequence of that Louis proved always a great favourer of Frankfort, which owes to that monarch many privileges, among others its easter-fair \*\*), and the enlargement

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\*) In quel gran seggio, a che tu li occhi tieni  
Per la corona che già vi è su posta,  
Prima che tu a queste nozze ceni,  
Sederà l'alma, che fia giù augusta,  
Dello alto Arrigo, che a drizzare Italia  
Verrà in prima ch'ella sia disposta."

DANTE — *Paradiso*; canto XXX.

\*\*) The fair of Frankfort held in autumn is attributed a much older privilege, granted in the period of the Carlovingians.



of the town-walls. Yet the struggle between the two rivals for the imperial crown lasted many years. The whole German nation was in a violent commotion. Frederic's, or rather Austria's, arms were not successful at *Morgarten*, the two competitors of the imperial crown fought, too, a battle at *Esslingen* (1316), which remained undecided, but the contest was terminated by the victory of *Mühldorf*, which left Louis sole emperor. Frederic was now the prisoner of his rival, and in consequence of that event history was enriched with the most generous strife which has ever been seen between two competitors. „For Frederic having recovered his liberty by means of his desisting from further claims to the royal dignity and by promising to combat his own party, felt not able to fulfill the latter of these conditions, and preferred remaining a prisoner to draw the sword against his friends. Louis, admiring so generous a feeling became from that time his most intimate friend. Moreover, being compelled to continue the war against Frederic's party, the emperor Louis trusted the government of the state to his former enemy and competitor, during his absence, and never found a motive to repent of having done so \*).“

Now all the events turned to the advantage of the conqueror, who, though in permanent agitations, succeeded in opposing the intrigues of the French court, the excommunications of the pope, allied to France, and the hostilities of duke Leopold of Austria. After he had put an end to his quarrels with king Frederic by the treatise of Munich (1325) and invested his eldest son with the possession of Brandenburg, he turned his mind towards Italy, where Robert the Good, king of Naples, in alliance with the papal see and France, was threatening the Ghibellines. In the beginning his expedition was successful and he was invested at Rome with the imperial crown, although this transaction did not go on in a quite legal way (1328). Yet the repeated excommunications of the pope, to whom he had opposed an

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\*) See Schiller's poem: „*Deutsche Treue*.“ (*German Faith*.)

anti-pope, the defection of the Romans and the preparations of war of the Guelfs compelled him, as he did not receive any succour from Germany, to go back over the Alps, where meanwhile his former competitor had died (1330). Uninterrupted quarrels with the *papal see at Avignon* embittered the remainder of his life. The most devoted proposals for a reconciliation were rejected by pope John XXII. and his successors, but one part of the clergy embraced the cause of the emperor; learned and distinguished men took Louis' defence in public writings, and the electors did not prove indifferent to the honour of the empire and to their own rights.

In their convention at Rense, the electors confirmed the independence of the German crown and of the imperial dignity, connected with it, from any foreign power (1338), and Louis ordered the above conclusion to be published at the imperial diet of Frankfort, and the edict of excommunication to be torn off from the door of the cathedral and burnt by the hangman on the market place in his own presence, as well as in that of all the dukes\*). Unhappily he had also a quarrel with the restless king John of Bohemia, who during a long time had been one of his most devoted adherents. Less important differences between the emperor and John had often been adjusted, but the divorce of *Margarithe Maultasch* and the taking possession of Tyrol (1341) made the rupture complete, wherupon a party rose in favour of Charles' son John, who by the special influence of the papal see was elected king at Rense (1346), but who in spite of his mighty protectors, was not enabled to enjoy the conferred dignity before Louis' decease; yet shortly after, the emperor Louis IV. died of apoplexy on a bear-hunting near Munich, — He was buried in St.-Mary's church at Munich. — The *invention of gun-powder* is ascribed to the period of his reign.

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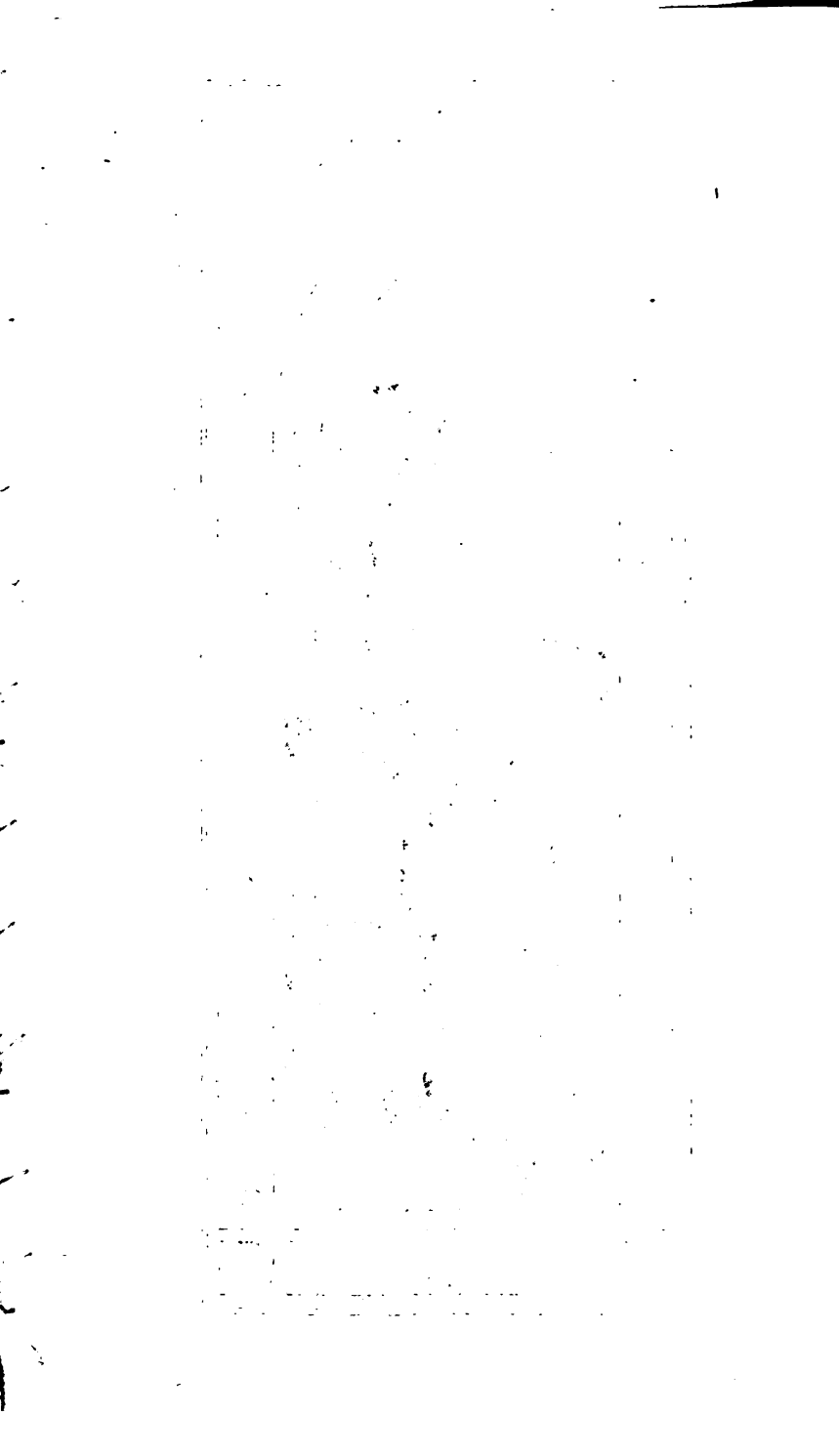
\*) See „*Kirchner's History of the city of Frankfort on the Maine, Part. I. pag. 170, nota V.*“

**Married to:** 1) Beatrix, a daughter of a duke of Silesia;  
2) Margaritha of Holland.

### 30. Gunther,

A. D. 1349,

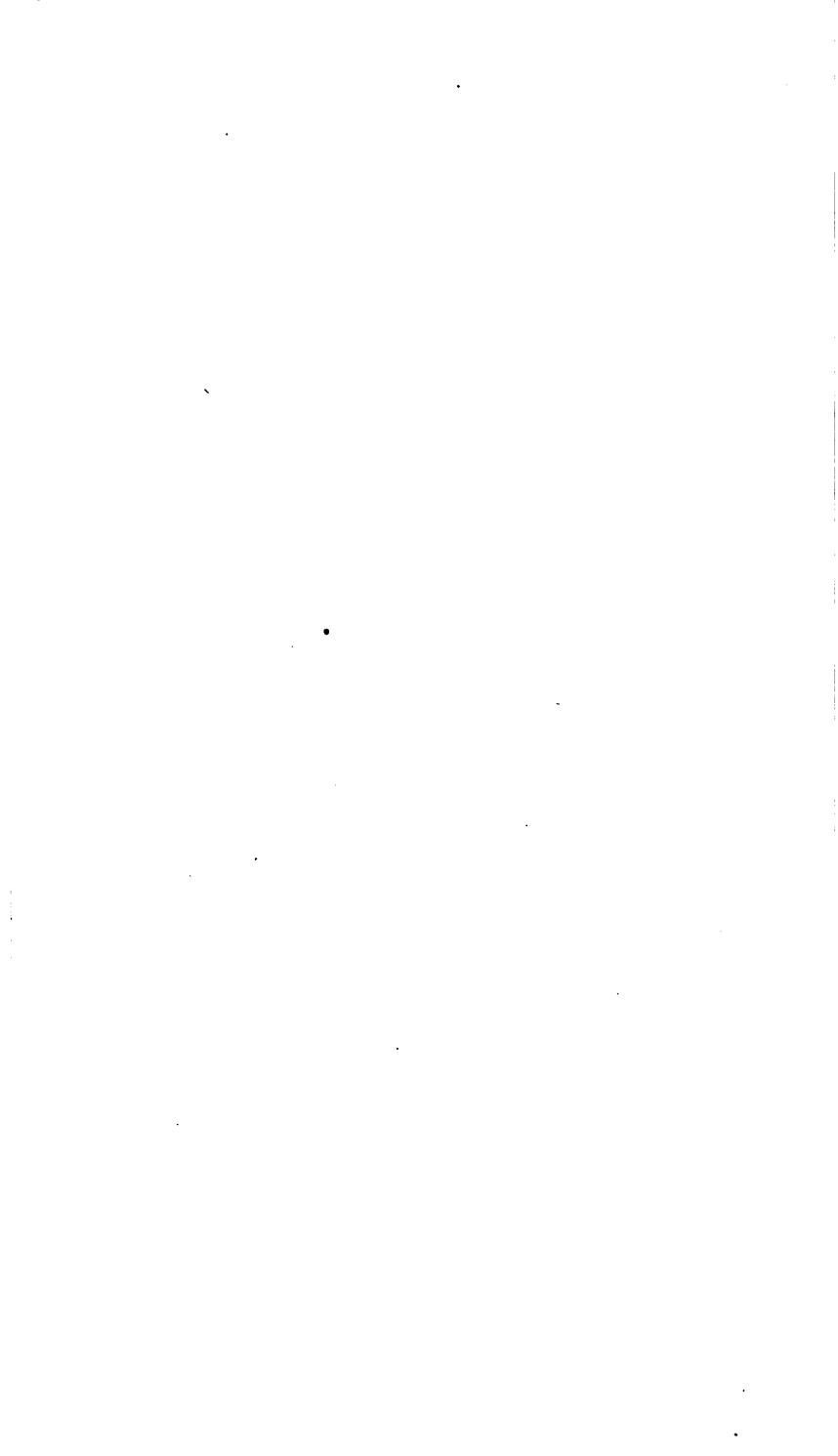
count of Schwarzbourg, was elected by the adherents of the emperor Louis IV. and the antagonists of Charles IV. (the electors of Mayence, the Palatinate, Brandenburg and Saxony-Lauenburg), on their before-hand deliberation at Frankfort; he had, however, resolved to accept the crown only when he had been assured by the electors that he ought to do so „for God's sake“ (not for money or property). He then made with a knightly army his appearance before the gates of Frankfort, which city, however, only gave him entrance after he had remained some weeks on the election-field and as, after a second solemn election in his favour, his competitor Charles had not appeared, in order to protest against it. According to the antiquated custom, Gunther was then led to the cathedral, raised upon the altar and proclaimed king. On the Roemerberg (*Samstagberg*) he received the homage of his subjects, and shortly after, when he had gathered round him his soldiery, though he felt already indisposed, he set out with his army to advance against Charles who was encamped near Mayence; yet within some days he came back dangerously ill to Frankfort, and died in the monastery of the Knights of S.-John. Some say he has been poisoned. — His demise took place before he had been crowned; it is even asserted that before his coming back to Frankfort he had planned a treaty by which he intended to renounce the sovereignty in favour of his rival. His tomb is still to be seen in the cathedral of Frankfort. At his funeral, twenty counts of the German empire carried the coffin, and Charles himself, as well as the electors who were at that time at Frankfort, and a great number of dukes and lords attended his burial. The monument erected to that monarch in the cathedral church of





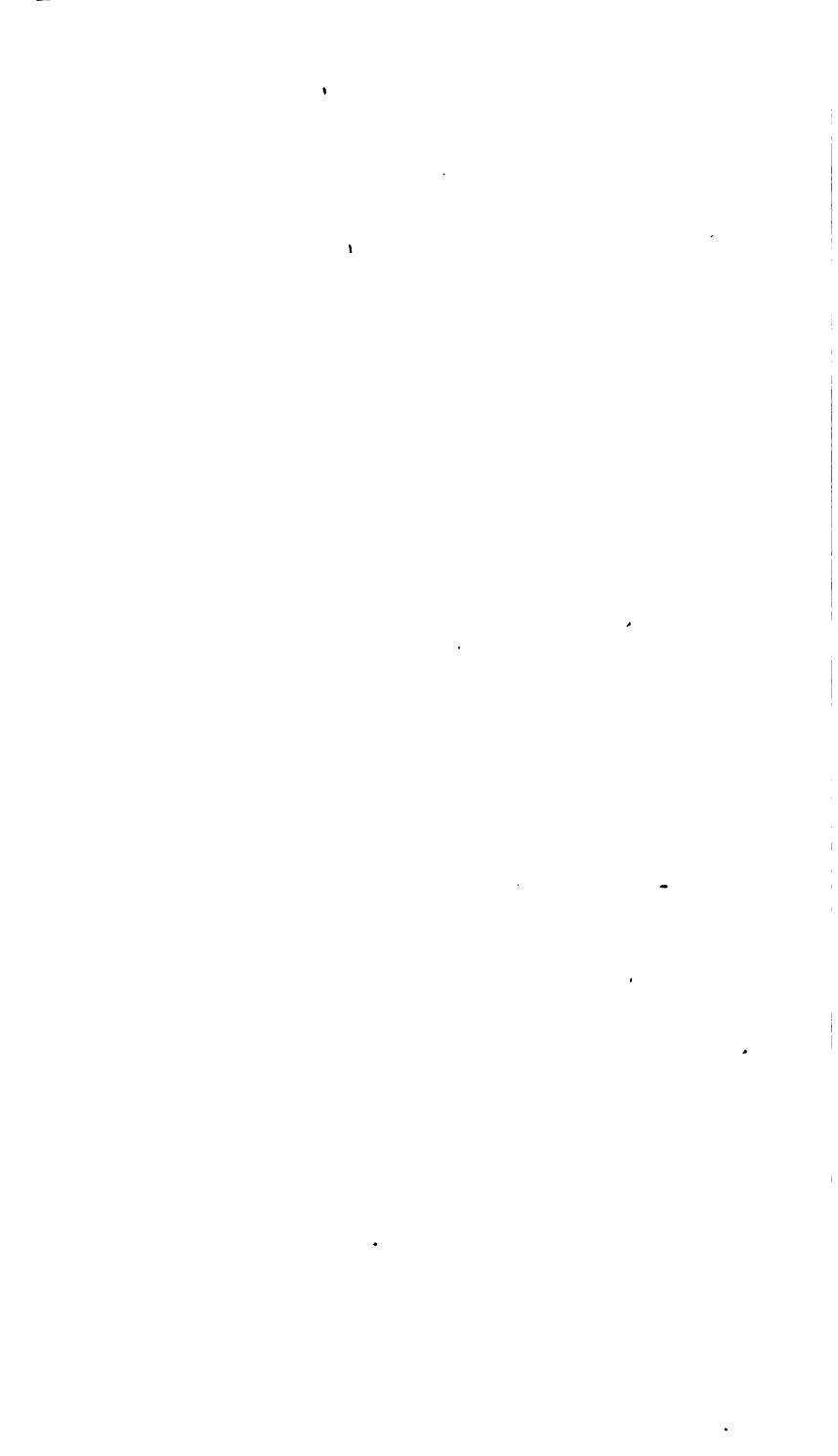


GÜNTHER.  
1349.





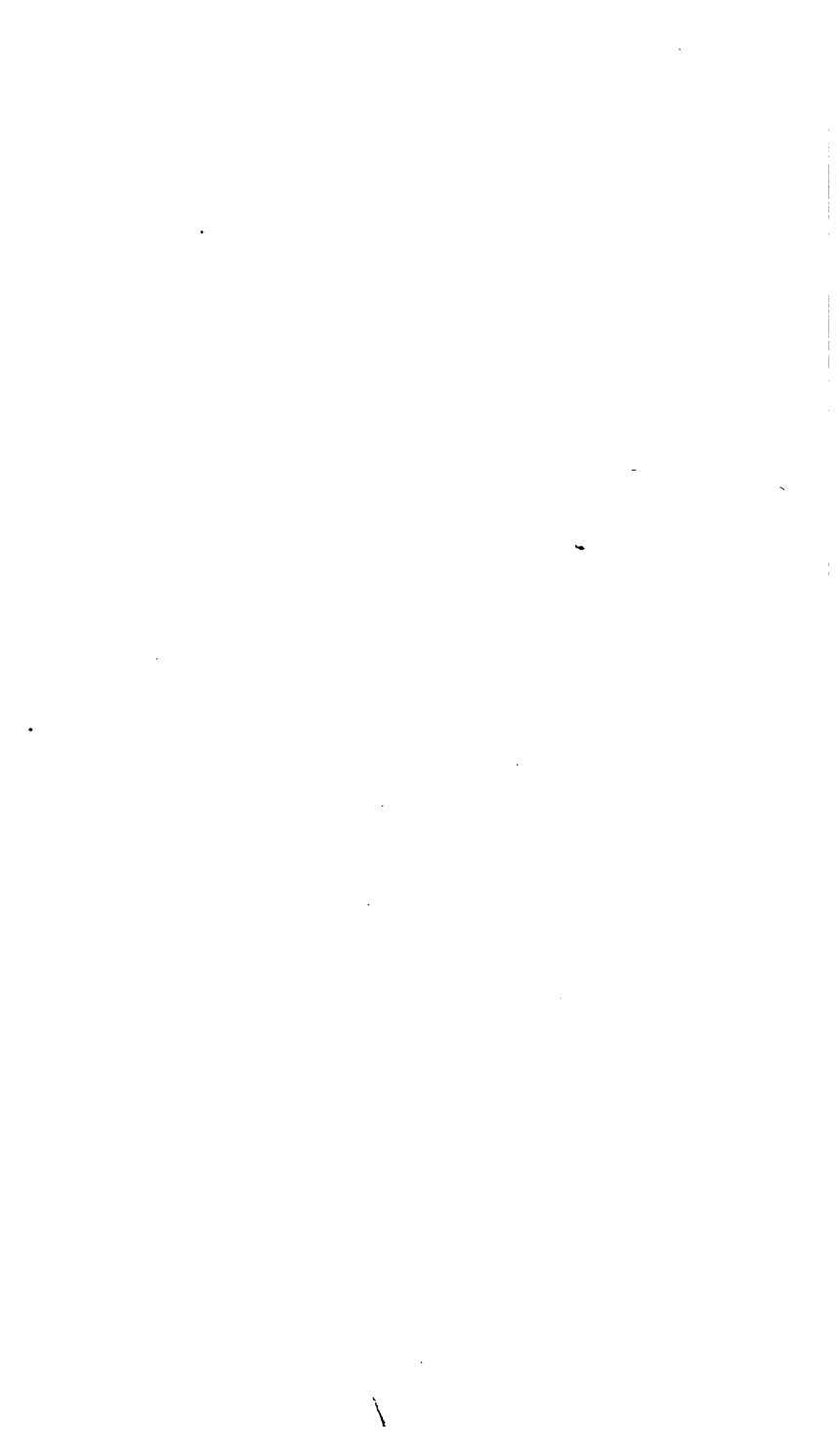






KARL IV.  
1349 - 1378.

Optimum est aliena insania frui.



Frankfort was severely damaged by its being rudely pulled down in the year 1743; yet the chief parts are still existing, and it would not be too hard a work to re-erect the whole monument on his former place. The somewhat damaged old-german inscription had probably the following sense :

„A false and disloyal man lives in disgrace,  
For the faithful is injured by his deeds.  
The disloyal with his malignant tongue  
In base interest finds his sole refuge\*).

*Married to:* Elisabeth, countess of Hohenstein.

### 31. Charles IV.,

A. D. 1349 — 1378,

king of Bohemia, descended from the house of Luxemburg, grand-son to Henry VII, unanimously acknowledged as king after Gunther's death, gratified his hereditary dominions with wise laws and excellent institutions, and granted many privileges to the city of Frankfort, which got under his reign the right to elect its *mayor*, or *bailiff*, though the corporations were disregarded. But he did not increase the imperial dignity, as he sold or mortgaged the most part of the still remaining imperial properties, whilst he always took the greatest care to increase his hereditary estates. Nevertheless he did all he could to oppose the atrocious *persecution of the Jews*, which was raging in Germany, after a great earthquake had taken place and, when the *flagellants* and the plague, called „*the black death*“ were spread over the central parts of Europe. He did his best, too, to repress the private feuds. Charles went twice to

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\*) „Falscher Untrene Schande ziemt,  
Dass stete Treue Schaden nimmt.  
Untrene nahm Gewinnes Hort  
Untrene falsch mit Giftes Wort.“

Italy where he was consecrated Roman emperor in his first expedition (1355), but not without yielding to conditions that were disgracing his imperial authority. His second expedition (1368) was not in the least more glorious to him. On the other side it is to him that the German empire is owing the *Golden Bull* \*), the fundamental law by which the prerogatives of the electoral college were finally ascertained; he caused it to be published in the year 1356 on the diets of Nuremberg and Metz. —

Charles' erudition and knowledge of languages have often been praised; he gave a proof of the latter accomplishment by writing himself in Latin tongue the history of his life. —

He was buried at Prague, where he had founded a University (1348), the first that had been created in Germany, and which he had embellished with many a public buildings. Charles IV. was the last German emperor who had been consecrated king of Burgundy at Arles in the Provence, which title was since a long time of no political importance.

*Married to:* 1) Blanca de Valois; 2) Agnes, a countess Palatine; 3) Anna of Silesia, mother of king Wenceslaus; 4) Elizabeth of Pomerania, mother of king Sigismund.

### 32. Wenceslaus,

A. D. 1378—1400,

king of Bohemia, son of the former, already elected during his father's life (1376) at Frankfort, by the princes of the empire his father had won by bribe to his party; from

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\*) That *Bull* was surnamed the *Golden* from the seal attached to it. By this law Frankfort was acknowledged as the city where the emperor should be elected, Aix-la-Chapelle, where he ought to be crowned, and Nurnberg where the elected emperor should keep his first court-day.


$$V_{\text{max}} = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol l}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

He, however, he was crowned Roman emperor in 1355, but not without yielding to conditions were disturbing his imperial authority. His second position, also, was not in the least more glorious than the first: on the other side it is to learn that the German empire, owing to the *Golden Bull*\*, the fundamental law by which the prerogatives of the electoral college were finally ascertained; he caused it to be published in the year 1356 at the diets of Nuremberg and Metz. —

Charles' erudition and knowledge of languages have often been praised: he gave a proof of the latter accomplishment by writing himself in Latin tongue the history of his life. —

He was born at Liège, where he had founded a University (1364) — the first that had been created in Germany, and which he had embellished with many a privilege. Charles IV. was the last German emperor who had been hereditary king of Burgundy at Arles in the Provence, which still has since a long time of no political importance.

*Marriages*: 1) Blanche de Valois; 2) Agnes, a countess of Palatine; 3) Anna of Silesia, mother of Louis Wenceslaus. 4) Elizabeth of Pomerania, mother of king Sigismund.

## 32. Wenceslaus,

A. D. 1378--1400,

King of Bohemia, son of the former, already elected during his father's life (1376) at Frankfort, by the princes of the empire his father had won by bribe to his party: from

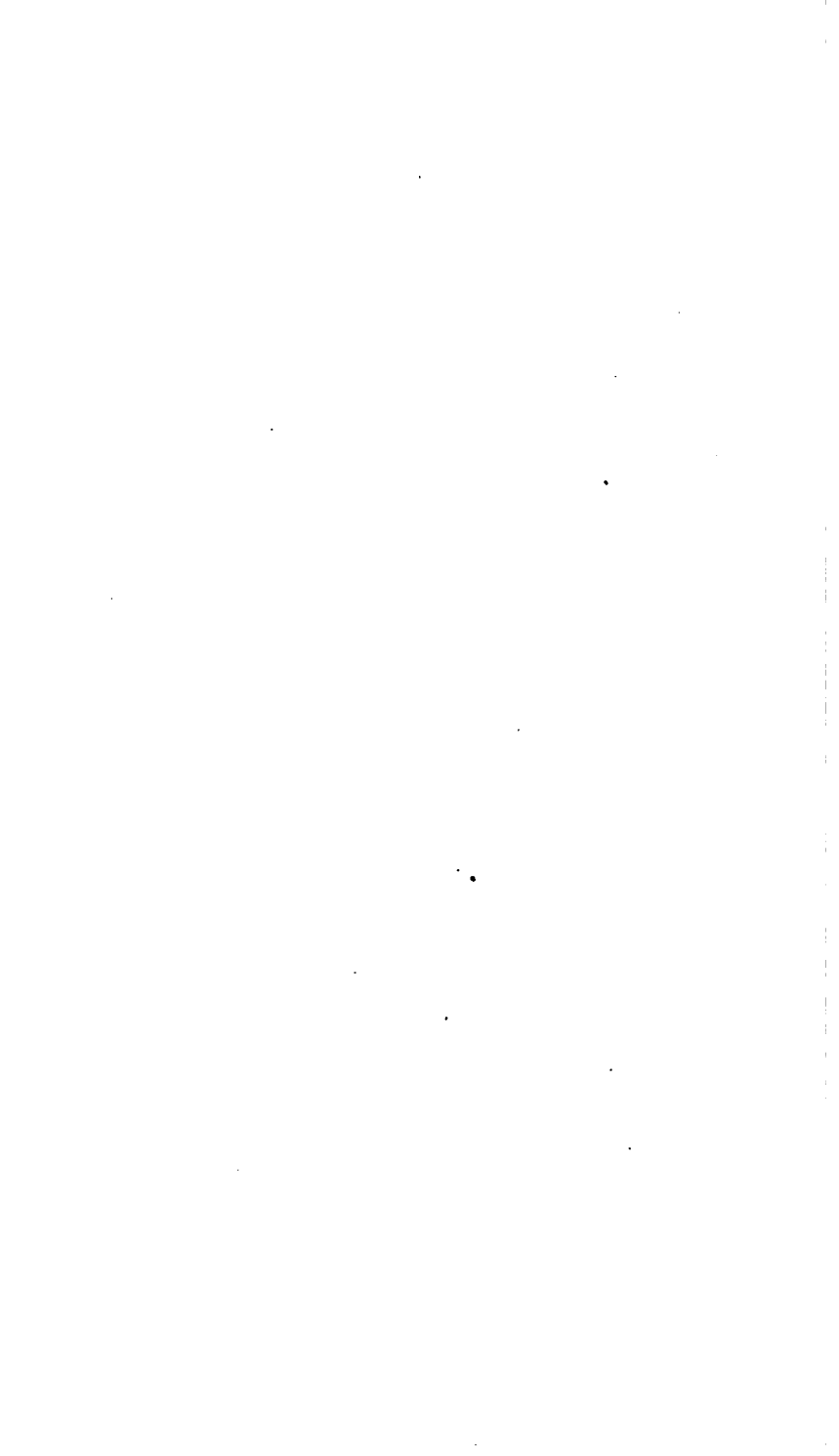
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\* The *Bull* was surnamed the *Golden* from the seal attached to it. This law Frankfort was acknowledged as the city where the emperor should be elected, Aix-la-Chapelle, where he was to be crowned, and Nuremberg where the elected emperor should hold his first court-day.



Morosophi moriones pessimi.





nature addicted to indolence, drunkenness and violence, he tyrannized his hereditary kingdom of Bohemia and displayed a great indifference in the affairs of the German empire; yet since a long while the states were not accustomed to allow the imperial power having too great an influence on the public welfare of Germany, being themselves too selfish and jealous of their own authority. Under those circumstances the mutual jealousy of the higher and lower states of the empire, excited by the increasing strength of the cities, was now inflamed to a general struggle, and the independant commons of Swabia, Switzerland, of the Rhine and Francony fought bloody battles against the dukes and lords at *Reutlingen* (1377), *Sempach* (1386), *Naefels*, *Doefflingen*, *Worms* (1388) and other places.

Unhappily for them, the inhabitants of Frankfort were also, engaged into the above quarrels. After having been attacked in their walls by the knights of the *League of the Lion* (1380) and being united with the great alliance of the cities at *Constance* (1385), they were obliged to submit to the seigniors of *Cronberg* and their allies by whom they had been defeated in an unhappy struggle (1389). — During these events, so important for the political institutions of Germany, the emperor played an equivocal and bad part; he proved indifferent as well to the schism, caused in the church in the beginning of his reign by the double papal election, as also to the civil troubles of his imperial dominions. Moreover, his relations and Bohemian subjects had at length imprisoned him (1394). — He was released from his captivity, but having made a very bad use of his liberty, he was shortly after deprived of his imperial crown. He then kept an imperial diet at Frankfort in the year 1398; upon which the princes and the cities held a particular consultation together in the same town. In the year 1400, the four Rhenish electors sentenced king Wenceslaus' deposition at Lahnstein. Wenceslaus lived yet a long time after that event, and among so many changes in his destiny, he preserved his sovereignty of Bohemia until the end of his life. He died of apoplexy

some days after he had been about to kill with his sword a page of his, who had spoken too boldly in his presence (1419). His tomb is to be seen at Prague. —

*Married to:* 1) Joan; 2) Sophia both princesses of Bavaria.

### 33. Robert,

A. D. 1400 — 1410,

prince-electoral and count Palatine of the Rhine, descended from the house of Wittelsbach. — Called to the imperial throne by the Rhenish electors assembled at Rense, he made shortly after his appearance at Frankfort, where, after having stayed in vain for six weeks before the gates, ready to oppose his rival Wenceslaus, should the latter have accepted the struggle, he made his solemn entrance in the city of the election. He was, however, compelled to take his consecration at Cologne, as Aix-la-Chapelle seemed not disposed to open its gates to him. He was not more successful as a ruler than his predecessor. Just, brave and adorned with many virtues and accomplishments he always contrived to forward the welfare and honour of the empire, both in Germany and Italy. Notwithstanding these qualities he did not succeed in his attempt of opening his way to Rome through the ruin of the Visconti, at that time absolute masters of the Milanese, but his defeat on the lake of Guarda proved that Italy was for ever lost to the Germans. An imperial diet held at Frankfort, but without any effect, marked the last year of his life, and death delivered him from a station which he could only have maintained by means of a mightier power than that which destiny had granted him. His funereal monument is to be seen at Heidelberg.

*Married to:* Elizabeth, the daughter of a burgrave of Nuremberg.



... after he had been about to kill with  
... of an ... who had spoken too bold  
... His tomb is to be seen at ...

*Mon. 1400: The emper. 2. Sophia both princesses at ...*

### 33. Robert,

A. D. 1400 - 1410,

... Count Palatine of the Rhine, descended  
... of Wittelsbach. -- Called to the help  
... the knighthood assembled at Rense, ...  
... offer his appearance at Frankfort, where, ...  
... he was for six weeks. Before the gates, ...  
... should the latter have accepted  
... his solemn entrance in the city ...  
... he was, however, compelled to take his ...  
... Michael Napelle seemed not to ...  
... He was not more successful  
... Just, brave and adorned  
... he always carried  
... of the engine, both in  
... these qualities he got a  
... his way to Rome through  
... at that time absolute masters of  
... on the lake of Garda proved that  
... was for ever lost to the Germans. An emperor  
... but without any effect, marked  
... of his life, and death delivered him  
... have maintained the  
... than that which destiny had  
... His funeral monument is to be seen at ...

*Mary of the 14 Elizabeth, the daughter of a burgrave of ...*  
Nuremberg,

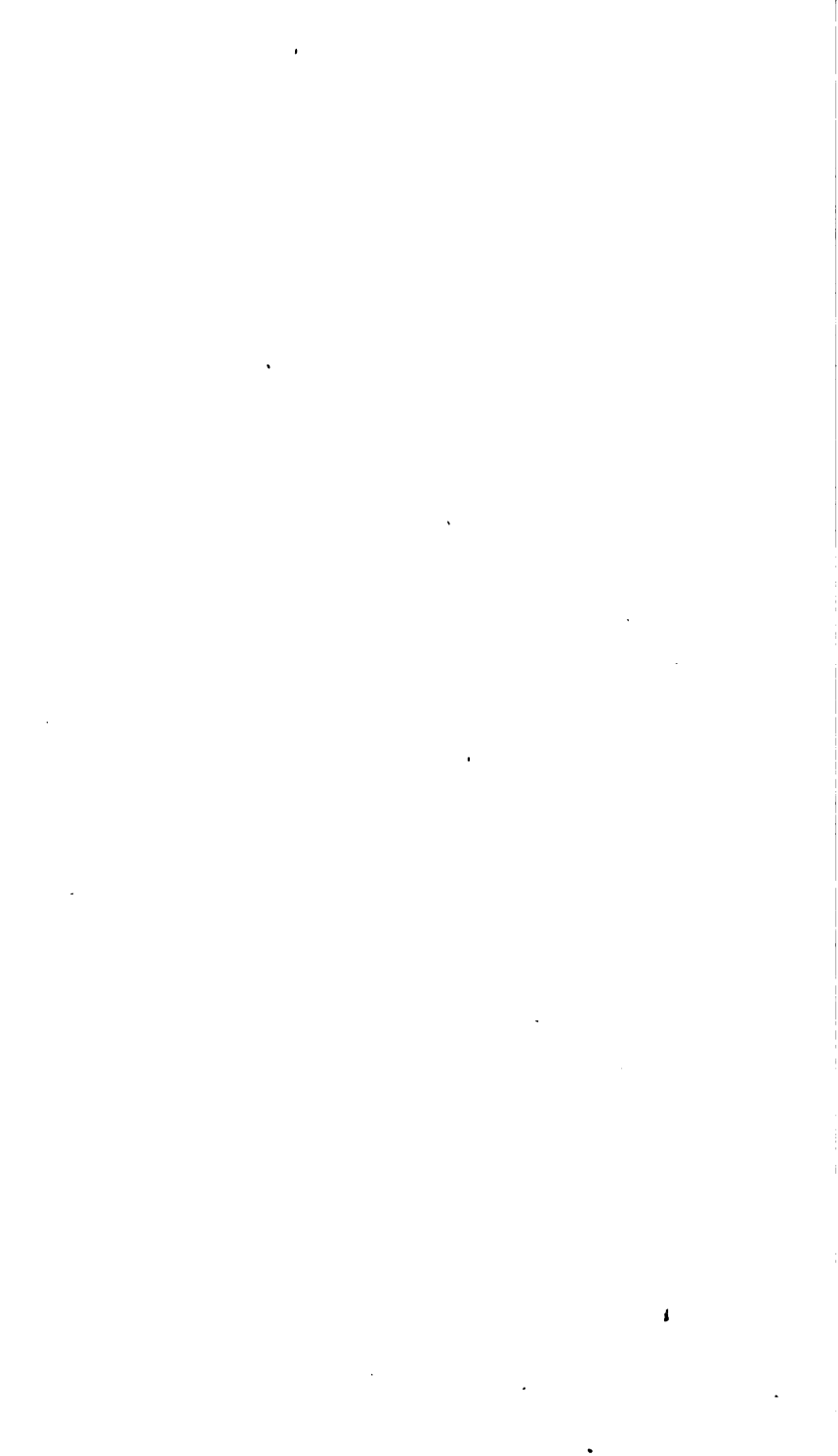


Misericordia non causam sed fortunam spectat.



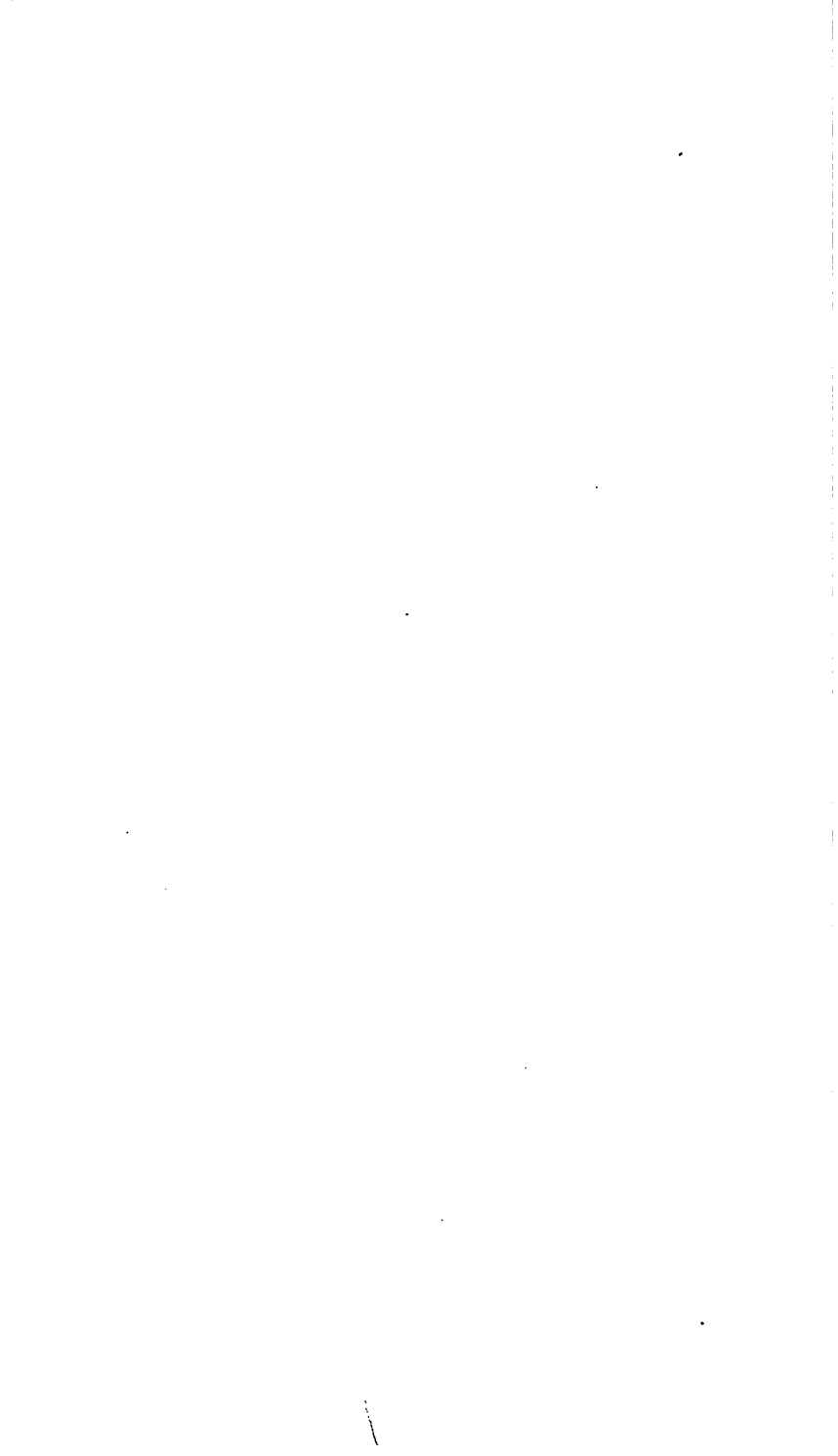








Mala ultro adsunt.



### 34. Sigismond,

A. D. 1411—1437,

king of Hungary and, later, king of Bohemia, prince-elect of Brandenburg, brother of king Wenceslaus, was elected at Franfort, but not without contest; but after the death of *Jodocus*, or *Jossus*, margrave of Moravia, his competitor, who died shortly after, Sigismond was elected a second time and unanimously proclaimed emperor. By his exertions, the *Concil of Constance* was convoked, where the great schism of the Catholic church was put to an end. It was there, too, that Sigismond allowed John Huss to be delivered to the secular power and to perish at the stake (1415), though he had granted him a safe conduct to reach Constance, after which event the dreadful war of the Hussites broke out (1419). In the course of that bloody struggle several imperial armies were defeated by *Ziska*, *Procop* and other Bohemian commanders, and a large part of Germany was barbarously desolated. At last the concessions of the council of Basle (1431) effected a reconciliation of the moderate portion of the Hussites (*the Calixtines*) with the church, and Sigismond, who meanwhile had been consecrated by the pope (1433), was enabled, in the last year of his life, to take possession of Bohemia.

Among the deeds of Sigismond, as a ruler of Germany, we ought to mention for its consequence in the history of that nation the *elevation of the house of Hohenzollern* to the dignity of *princes electors of Brandenburg* (1417), as well as the sentence of proscription against Frederic duke of Austria (Tyrol); the emperor ordered the above sentence to be executed by the Swiss. — The city of Frankfort, where the emperor held several diets, is indebted to him for many favors and privileges, which still were multiplied by the following emperors. It is related that Sigismond was well acquainted with several languages, that, besides the German, he could speak latin, bohemian, hungarian, french and italian.

It is said moreover that he had been a very handsome man. He has been buried at Gross-Waradin in Hungary. — He was the last manly offspring of the house of Luxemburg. —

*Married to:* 1) Mary of Hungaria, descended from the house of Anjou; 2) Barbara of Cilly, whom he caused to be imprisoned on account of her betraying him.

## HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

### LINEAGE OF HABSBURG.

#### 35. Albert II.,

A. D. 1438—1439,

duke of Austria, king of Hungary, was elected at Frankfurt and shortly after invested with the Bohemian royal crown, which he defended successfully against a Polish competitor. He showed energy and the best intentions in administering well his imperial dominions, but he died eighteen months after his ascension to the throne, on his return from an expedition he had undertaken without any success in Hungary against the Turks; he was buried in Stuhlweissenburg. —

*Married to:* Elizabeth, a daughter of the emperor Sigismund.

#### 36. Frederic III. (IV.),

A. D. 1440—1493,

duke of Austria of the branch of Stiria, elected at Frankfurt, accepted after a long hesitation the sceptre conferred

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

It is said moreover that he had been a very brave man. He has been buried at Gross-Waradin in 1400.

He was the last male offspring of the house of Habsburg.

*Married to:* 1. Mary of Hungary, descended from Louis of Anjou, 2. Elizabeth of Cilly, who seemed to be imprisoned on account of a fray with him.

## HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

### LINEAGE OF HABSBURG.

#### 35. Albert II.,

A. D. 1458—1459,

duke of Austria, king of Hungary, was elected at Frankfurt and shortly after invested with the Bohemian royalty, which he defended successfully against a Polish competitor. He showed energy and the best intentions in administering his imperial dominions, but he died eleven months after his ascension to the throne, on his return from a expedition he had undertaken without any success in Hungary against the Turks; he was buried in St. Stephen's church.

*Married to:* Elizabeth, a daughter of the emperor George.

#### 36. Frederic III. (IV.),

A. D. 1450—1493,

duke of Austria of the branch of Stiria, elected at Frankfurt, accepted after a long hesitation the sceptre conferred



Amicus optima vitae possessio.



He is said to have said that he had been a very good man. He has been buried at Gross-Waradin in 1444. He was the last male offspring of the house of the ...

*Married to:* 1. Mary of Hungary, descended from the ...  
 2. Barbara of Cilly, who ...  
 continued to be imprisoned on account of ...  
 trying to ...

## HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

### LINEAGE OF HABSBURG.

#### 35. Albert II.,

A. D. 1438—1439,

duke of Austria, king of Hungary, was elected at Frankfurt and shortly after invested with the Bohemian royal crown when he died suddenly, after a short reign, of a fever, which he contracted successfully against a Polish camp. He showed energy and the best intentions in administering his imperial dominions, but he died eighteen months after his ascension to the throne, on his return from an expedition he had undertaken without any success in Hungary against the Turks; he was buried in St. Stephen's church, —

*Married to:* Elizabeth, a daughter of the emperor Sigismund.

#### 36. Frederic III. (IV.),

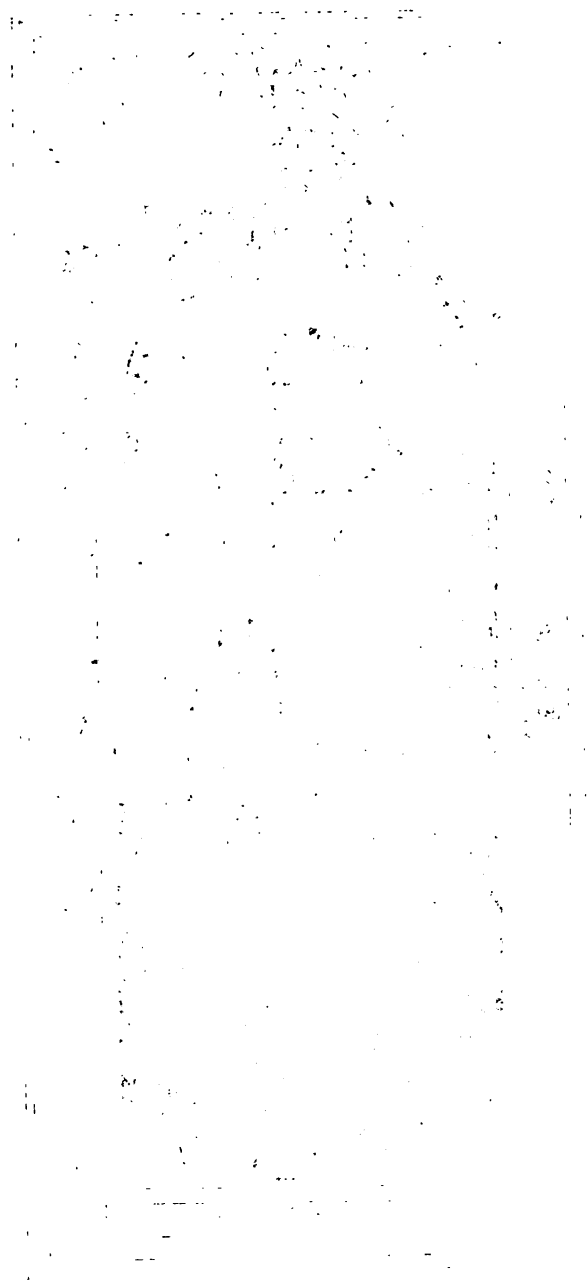
A. D. 1439—1493,

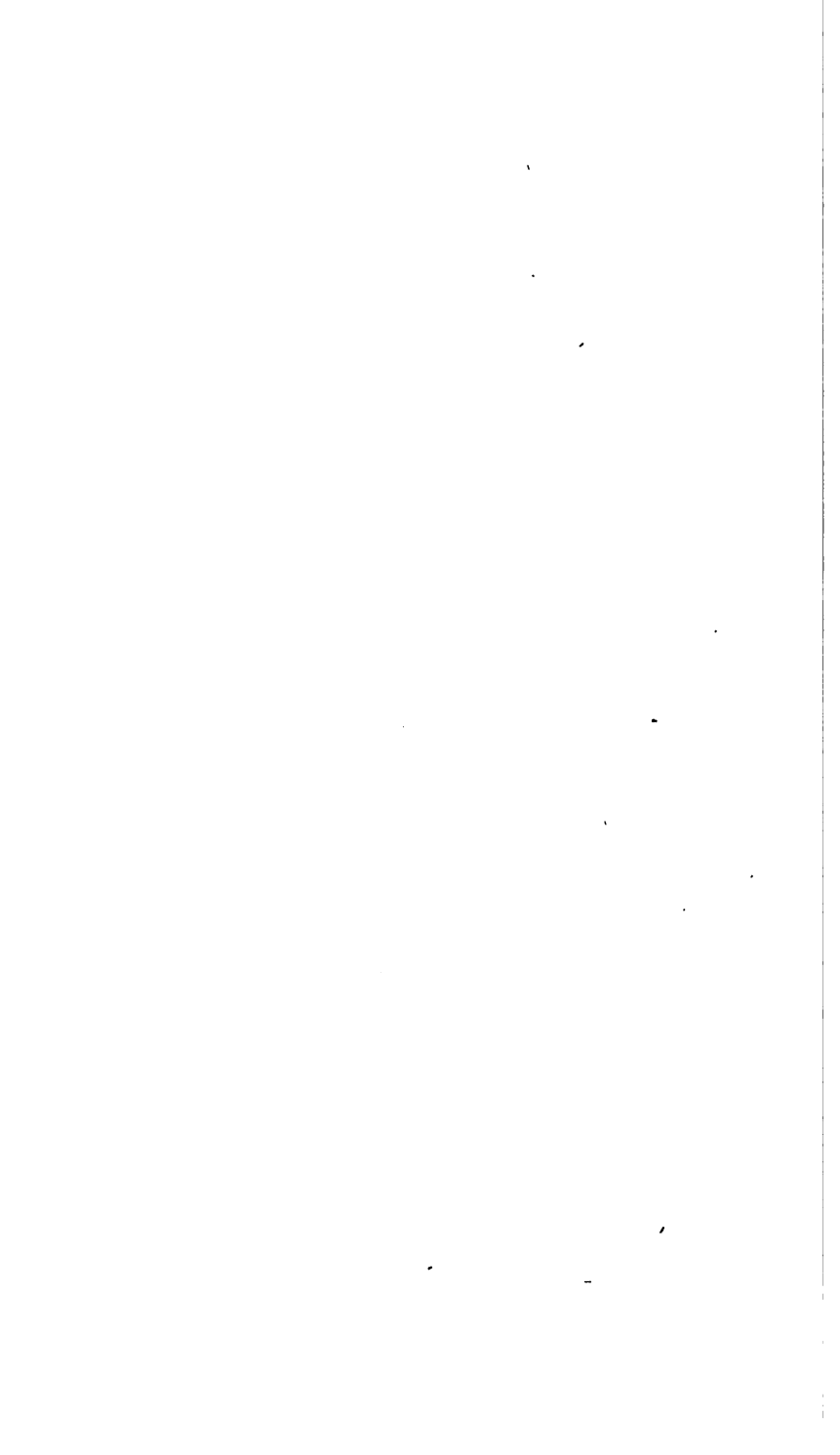
duke of Austria of the branch of Stiria, elected at Frankfurt, accepted after a long hesitation the sceptre conferred



Amicus optima vitae possessio.

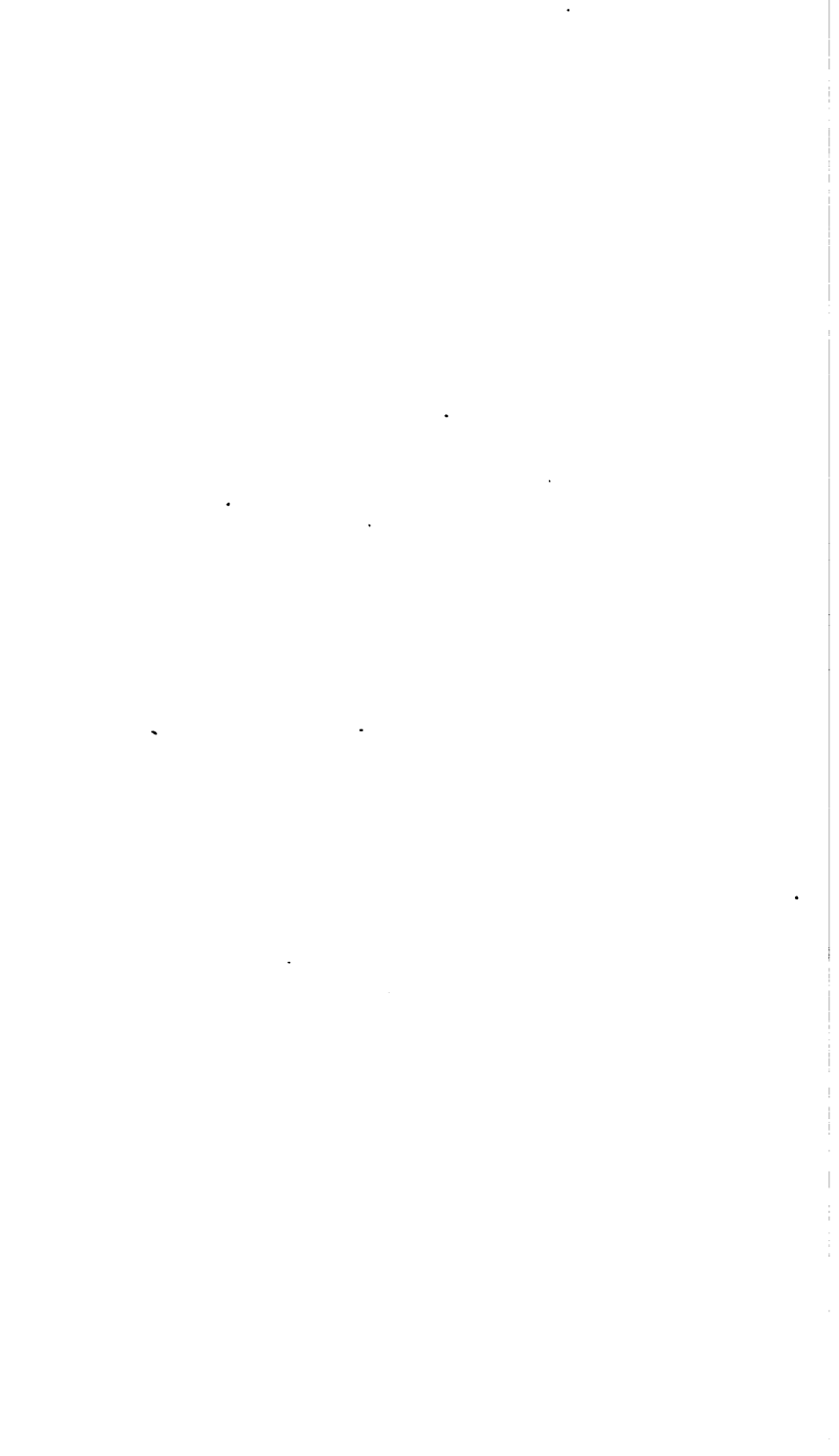








Austriac est imperare orbi universo.



on him and reigned without energy nor effectual influence during fifty-three years among the incessant disturbances in the interior and the imminent dangers from abroad. On the western boundaries of the empire, the Armagnacs — or troops of mercenary French soldiers — were strolling about and desolating the countries (1444 and 1445), — for Frederic had required foreign soldiery during the contest of Zurich with the Swiss Confederates; — in the East, the invasions of the Turks were more threatening since the fall of Constantinople (1453), and remained unrevenged. On the other hand, he knew how to put an end to the commotions of the Church, but not in a way that was satisfactory to the German nation, in having concluded the concordat of Aschaffenburg (1447) and in refusing his further protection to the council of Basle. In his hereditary dominions he endured many severe adversities caused either by family disputes or rebellions (1452 and 1462), or by *George Podiebrad* of Bohemia (1466), and by *Matthias Corvinus* of Hungary (1477 and 1485), whilst the count Palatine *Frederic the Victorious* was scorning publicly the commands of the emperor (1460, 1462 and 1471), and contests of every kind were engaged in the other parts of Germany. The bad state of the public affairs were bespoken at the diets of Frankfort and other places; however, the most earnest deliberations remained all ineffectual. — The poor peasantry chiefly were in the greatest distress in consequence of these commotions besides its being oppressed by the servage still in use in most countries. Yet the other classes suffered distress also, and often justice surpassed in its cruel punishments the atrocious deeds of the unjust. Moreover, justice itself was a topic of endless contests, for the authorities empowered to administer it were numberless in the scattered lands of Germany, and the usurpations of the secret court of *Westphalia* had provoked many complaints. Once the emperor himself was summoned together with his lord-chancellor to appear before the free tribunal at Wunnenburg (*Porta Westphalica*), in order to answer for his



life and honour \*)!! Yet amid such a confusion and in spite of the dreadful storms they had to abide, the cities of Germany were increasing and flourishing. Commerce had reached its most prosperous state, and, in consequence of that, industry was highly encouraged; the citizens, armed for their mutual defence, were enjoying their opulence in their rough cheerfulness; the song of the masters resounded joyfully in the shops of the work-men; and John Gulenberg of Mayence was discovering the art of printing \*\*). In spite of the decay of the imperial power, the German name was still respected and feared abroad, as it has been frequently ascertained by foreign historians and statesmen. — Yet we ought to say that the knights of the Teutonic Order lost West-Prussia conquered by the Poles (1466), but on the other hand the mighty duke of Burgundy, Charles the Bold, did not succeed in his designs of conquering the dominions of Upper- and Lower-Rhine, Lorraine, the countries of the Alps; for everywhere he was energetically opposed. The city of Neuss, to the succour of which Frederic had hastened personally, was besieged by Charles with sixty thousand men and assailed in vain fifty-six times (1474 and 1475 \*\*\*). Though Charles' forces were exhausted during the long siege and Frederic was at the head of a powerful army, the latter entered into negotiations with his warlike enemy (not without any views, however, of personal advantages), and in doing so, Frederic seemed to have forgotten that the dukes

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\*) See „Wigand's Secret criminal Court o' Westphalia (*Femgericht Westphalens*), pag. 520.“

\*\*\*) The first printing-presses abroad were all established by Germans. Conrad Schweinheim and Arnold Pannarz were the first printers of Rome, in the year 1467; John Speyer, at Venice 1469; Ulrich Gering and Michael Freyburger, at Paris 1470, and Sixt Reisinger, at Naples etc.

\*\*\*) The city of Neuss (near Dusseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine) was defended by the Landgrave of Hesse, brother to the elected archbishop of Cologne, who had with him only 1800 men, all brave warriors, as they proved so in the struggle.

• See „Mémoires de Commynes, sire d'Argenton, Liv. XI. Chapt. 1.“



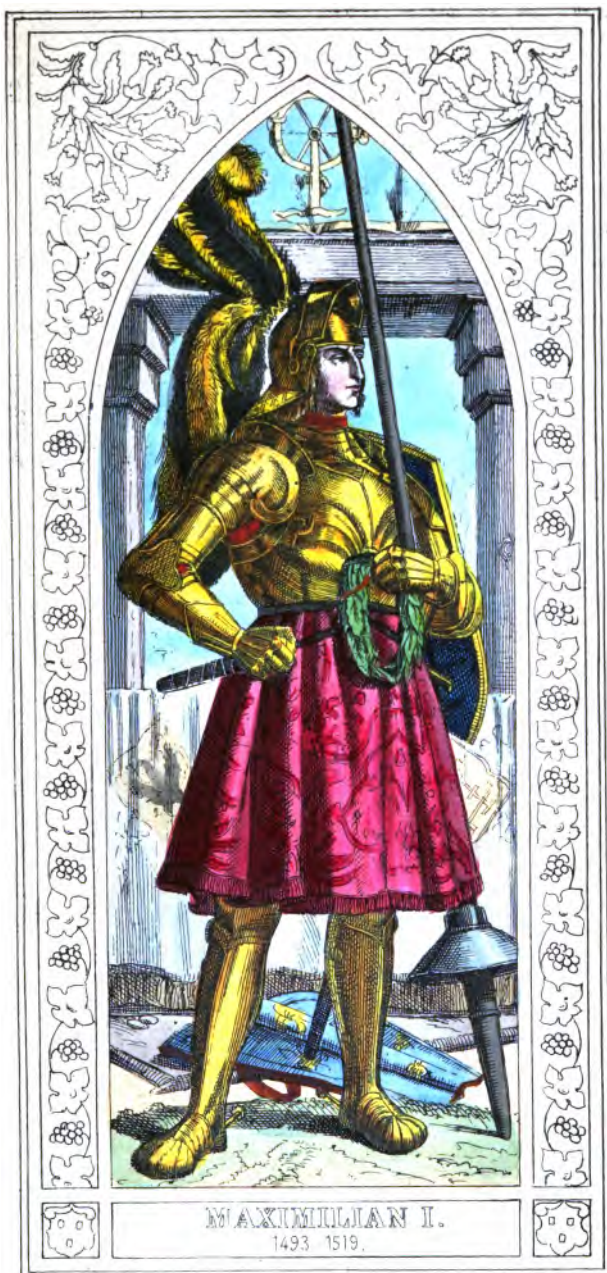
... You could such a confusion : it in  
 ... and during they had to avoid : the cities of  
 ... were ... and flourishing : commerce had  
 ... its most prosperous state, and, in consequence of  
 ... was of an increased, the citizens, armed for  
 ... and defence, were ready for their defence in their  
 ... the ... the masters resounded joy  
 ... of the workmen, and *John Gutenberg* of  
 ... was discovered *the art of printing* \*\*). In spite  
 ... of the expected power, the German name  
 ... respected and known abroad, as it has been req  
 ... by German historians and statesmen. - Yet  
 ... to say that the knights of the Teutonic Order  
 ... by the Poles (1406), but on the  
 ... knights duke of Barlandy, *Charles the Bold*  
 ... in his designs of conquering the dominio  
 ... and Lorraine, Lorraine, the countries of  
 ... he was energetically opposed  
 ... of Neuss, of the name of which Frederic had bas  
 ... was besieged by Charles with sixty thous  
 ... and ... in fifty six times (1474 and 1477)  
 ... Charles' forces were exhausted during the long s  
 ... and Frederic was at the head of a powerful army, the  
 ... entered into negotiations with his world-enemy, not w  
 ... without any views, however, of personal advantage, and  
 ... doing so, Frederic seemed to have forgotten that the d

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\* See *Wipac's Secret criminal Court o'Westphalia (Pemp  
 Westphalens)*, pag. 225.

\*\*\*) The first printing-presses abroad were also established by German  
 Conrad Schwetzingen and Arnold Pannartz were the first pri  
 of Rome, in the year 1471; John Speyer, at Venice 1483; J  
 rich Gering and Michael Friburger, at Paris 1470, and S  
 Businger, at Naples etc.

\*\*\*. The city of Neuss (near Dusseldorf, on the left bank of t  
 ... was defended by the Landgrave of Hesse, brother o  
 ... the elected archbishop of Cologne, who had with him o  
 ... men, all brave warriors, as they proved so in the strug  
 ... See *Memories de Commines, sire d'Argenton, Liv. XI. Chap.*



Tene mensuram et respice finem



of Lorraine and of Austria (Tyrol, Swabia and Alsacia), the imperial towns of Asacia and the Swiss Confederation formed a portion of the German empire, and also that the Confederates had declared war to the duke of Burgundy by the emperor's command and in the name of the empire. Notwithstanding such a weak proceeding from the emperor, that bloody struggle was honourable to the German nation; for Charles, by his consecutive defeats at *Granson* and *Morat*, had lost his fame and reputation as an invincible conqueror (1476), as well as, — under the walls of *Nancy* — his life (1477). — Frederic had lived long enough to see the marriage of *Mary of Burgundy*, the daughter of *Charles the Bold* with his son *Maximilian* (1477) and the election of the latter as Roman king (1486), he also witnessed the submission of the rebelled Flanders; shortly after that last event he died and his remains were entombed at Vienna.

*Married to:* Eleonore of Portugal.

### 37. Maximilian I.,

A. D. 1493 — 1519,

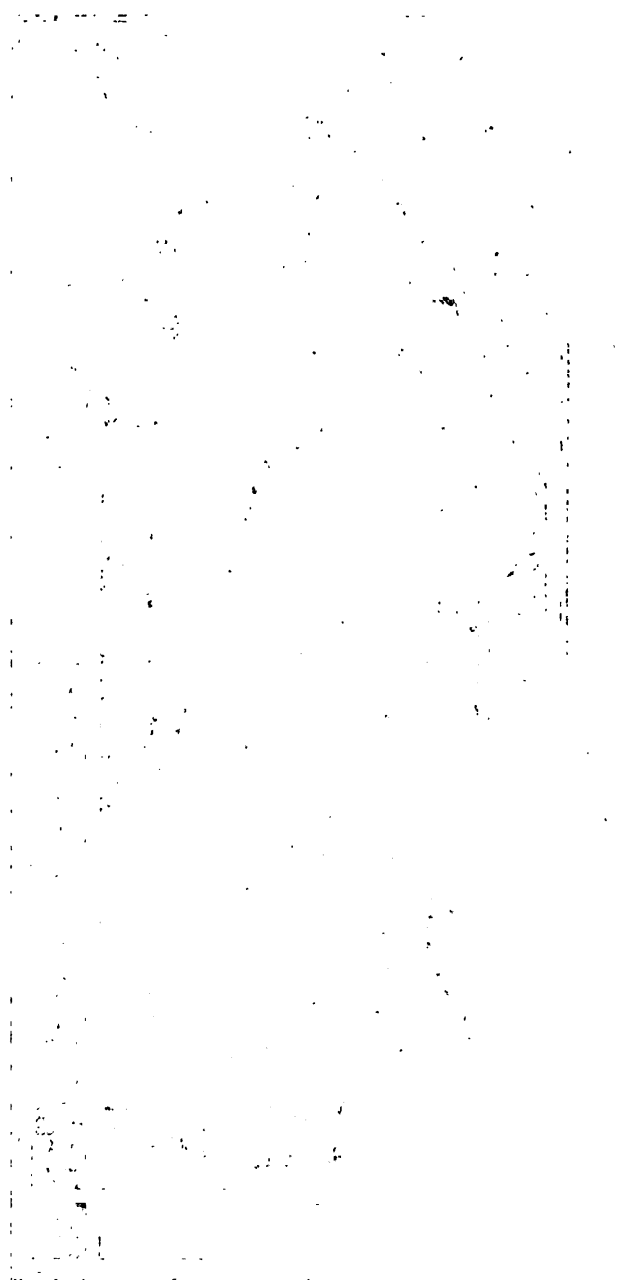
archduke of Austria, son of the former, was elected Roman king at Frankfort during his father's life, — (in the same city, while the imperial states were still assembled for the diet, he received in the Rœmer an embassy of the grand-duke of Moscow, and later he frequently held there his court) — and in that quality, as well as in that of an archduke, he combated successfully at Guinegate for the defence of the Burgundian dominions against France, and was also victorious in Hungary

Being now the sole sovereign of Germany, he seriously endeavoured to re-establish order in his dominions and to recover the full power of a German emperor. Yielding to the warmest wishes of the imperial states he decreed at Worms, in the year 1495, the promulgation of a *perpetual peace*

and the establishment of the *Imperial Chamber of Justice (Reichskammergericht)*, a tribunal for punishing or preventing all infringement of the tenets of this new constitution, which in the beginning was kept at Frankfort and transferred later to Spire. It ought to be confessed that the said tribunal highly forwarded the public peace, but justice was administered according to *the Roman laws*, which were kept up and promoted by that very Chamber. The division of the German empire into *ten Circles*, as well as the first organization of the *Imperial aulic Council*, were useful creations of Maximilian's, by which he endeavoured to execute what was imperiously required by his time. Yet Germany under his reign, was not free of civil struggles, and Maximilian's unsuccessful attempt to compel forcibly the *Swiss* to acknowledge the Imperial Chamber of Justice (1499) alienated them from their mother-country, in the destinies of which, from that very moment, no they longer took the least share. Maximilian succeeded to cause his authority being respected in the Bavarian part of the Palatinate (1504 and 1505); but the Venetians prevented his going to Rome, for which expedition, after all, the Germans themselves felt not the least inclination (1507). Nevertheless, with the agreement of the pope Julius II., he assumed the title of an „*elected Roman emperor*“ and joined more or less actively in all the events of his time, as in the *league of Cambrai* (1508) and afterwards in the „*holy league*“. He generally showed more ardent zeal than energy, and was little, or rather not at all, assisted by the princes of the German empire. Matters of war, too, were an object of his particular solicitude; for at that period the armies had to undergo many reforms, partly caused by the use of guns and partly by the enlisting of the soldiers \*). In general, the emperor Maximilian I. contributed mightily to shape the period of transition from the middle-age to the modern times.

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\*) See: Meteren, „*History of the war in the Netherlands; Arnheim, 1614. Part I., pag. 21.*“





and the constitution of the *Imperial Chamber of Justice* (*Reichskammergericht*), a tribunal on which every free city and prince of the empire had a vote, which was kept at Frankfort, and to which it ought to be referred and decided by law, and the public peace. These were all decided according to the *Roman laws*, which kept being improved by the very scholars. The division of the Empire into *ten Circles*, as well as the organization of the *Imperial and Circle Councils*, were resolutions of Maximilian's, by which he endeavored to give what was imperiously required by his time. Yet Germany in his reign, was not free of civil struggles, and his policy was unsuccessful attempt to compel forcibly the states to acknowledge the Imperial Chamber of Justice (1495), expelled them from their mother-country, in the desire, which, from that very moment, no they longer took the name. Maximilian succeeded to cause his authority to be erected in the Bavarian part of the Palatinate (1504-1505); but the Venetians prevented his going to Rome, which expedition, after all, the Germans themselves felt the least inclination (1507). Nevertheless, with the consent of the pope Julius II., he assumed the title of *elector Roman emperor* and joined more or less active in all the events of his time, as in the *league of Cambray* (1508) and afterwards in the *holy league*. His general showed more ardent zeal than energy, and was little, rather not at all, assisted by the princes of the German empire. Matters of war, too, were an object of his particular solicitude; for at that period the armies had to undergo many reforms, partly caused by the use of guns, partly by the enlisting of the soldiers\*. In general, the emperor Maximilian I. contributed mightily to shape a period of transition from the middle-age to the modern times.

\* See *Melken, History of the war in the Netherlands; Anno 1614 Part I., pag. 21.*



KARL V.  
1519 - 1556.

Plus, ultra.

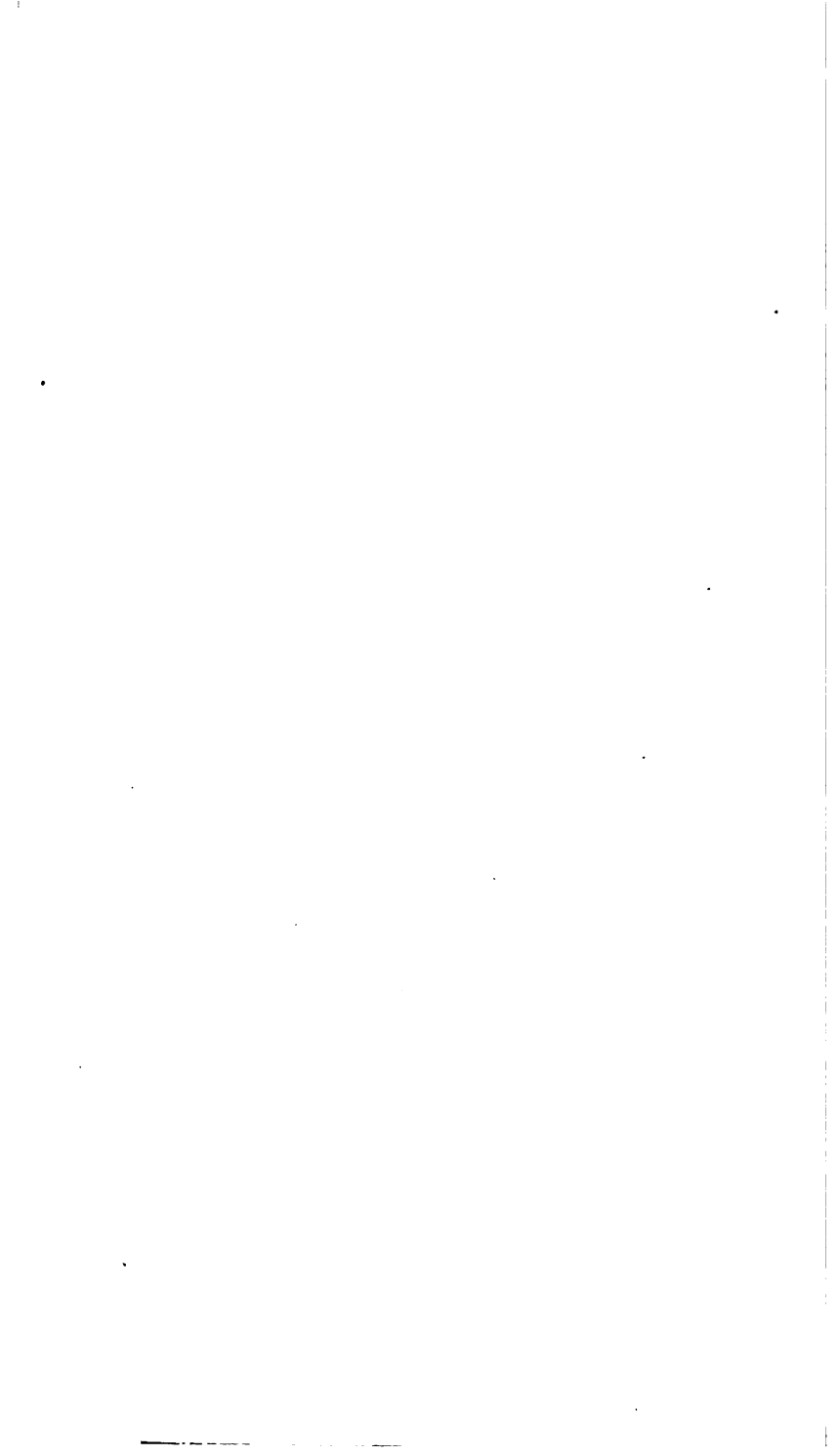
and the emperor, as head of the *Reichs Chamber of Electors* (*Reichskammergericht*), to the emperor (1485) presented the first draft of the laws of the new empire, which the emperor was happy to publish. He could turn to no one but himself to be assured that he had fully foreseen the public peace, which was to be according to the *Roman laws*, which kept him protected by the very emperor. The duties of the emperor, as emperor to his *Subjects*, as well as the organization of the *Imperial Diet* and *Imperial Council*, were resolutions of Maximilian's, by which he endeavored to execute what was happily received by his time. Yet Germany, in religion, was not free of civil struggles, and his policy was a successful attempt to compel foreign powers to acknowledge the Imperial Chamber of Justice (1495) and to turn them from their mother-country, in the distance where, in that very moment, they longer took the share. Maximilian succeeded to cause his authority to be erected in the German part of the Palatinates (1504), but the Swiss did prevent his going to Rome, which he intended, after all, the Emperor himself for the last time (1507). Nevertheless, with the consent of the pope Julius II., he assumed the title of *elective Roman emperor* and joined more or less active in all the events of his time, as in the *league of Cambray* (1508) and afterwards in the *holy league*. His general ideas were ardent zeal than energy, and was little, rather not at all, assisted by the princes of the German empire. Matters of war, too, were an object of his particular solicitude: for at that period the armies had to undergo many reforms, partly caused by the use of guns, partly by the enlisting of the soldiers\*. In general, the emperor Maximilian I. contributed mightily to shape the period of transition from the middle age to the modern time.

\*) See, *Metcien*, *History of the war in the Netherlands, Anno 1614*, Part I., pag. 21.\*



KARL V.  
1519 - 1556.

Plus, ultra.



*Reuchlin* and *Ulric of Hutten* were in his favour; *Albert Durer*, *Kranach* and *Holbein* lived and performed their master-works during his reign; *Henry Isaak*, the leader of his musical band, had opened the glorious series of the German composers; *Hans Sachs*, the master-singer, had written his poems; *Peter Vischer* had executed his statues in bronze; *Erasmus of Rotterdam*, had published his works, and *Martin Luther* had begun the reform of the Church. — Though many foreign historians have often undervalued the emperor Maximilian I., and though several of his deeds as a ruler be not approved by the posterity, his name is always kept in good remembrance among the Germans and to this very day they like to relate how he, the bold chamois-hunter, was saved only by a wonder from the dangerous spot where he stood on the Martin's rock, or how in the tournament of Worms he fought in a plain knight's armour against a Frenchman, who, in the lists, had looked boldly for a worthy antagonist.

His burial place is to be seen at Wienerish-Neustadt \*). —

*Married to:* 1) Mary of Burgundy; 2) Blanca Sforza of Milan. —

### 38. Charles V.,

A. D. 1519 — 1558,

archduke of Austria, grand-son to the emperor Maximilian, born at Ghent in the Netherlands, coheir of the Austrian and Burgundian dominions by his father, Philip of Austria, and by his mother, Joan of Spain, possessor of the Spanish kingdom and of the *recently discovered America*, was elected at Frankfort after he had signed a stipulation of election. He was successful in his wars against France, its king

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\*) The splendid funereal monument erected at Innsbruck in honour of the emperor Maximilian, is only an empty tomb, a *cenotaph*.

Francis I., being taken prisoner at Payia (George of Frundsberg had the merit of that deed) (1525), and his ally, pope Clement VII., having had the same destiny, after Rome had been conquered by assault (1527). Soliman I. the Magnificent, having not succeeded in his attempt of conquering the city of Vienna (1529), he had ventured a second expedition; but Charles V., at the head of an army of 100,000 men, met his enemy and compelled him to retreat (1532). He then sailed for Tunis, where Barbarossa, the dread of the Christians in the Mediterranean, had fortified himself (1535); here, too, the emperor's expedition was completely successful. But the conquest of Algiers, since a long time a favourite object with Charles, could not be realized, a furious storm having scattered his fleet and destroyed his soldiers, so that Charles was forced to reembark after having lost the greater part of his force (1541).

The Turks made another apparition in Hungary; though their progresses were slow, they were not without importance whilst, in the northern parts of Germany, the Hanse Towns began to be less prosperous, for the discovery of the Indies was a fatal blow to their commerce.

In Germany, the emperor endeavoured chiefly to establish a steady and firm mode of imperial government, reformed the administration of justice by means of the *Criminal Code* \*) (1532), as well as by particular instructions given to the Imperial Chamber of Justice and generally he always exerted himself to keep order in every part of his dominions.

But estranged from the German soil by his education and his Spanish and Sicilian thrones, he scattered the full strength of his life in quite opposed directions, and his proceeding against the *Reformation* were far from producing the complete result he had expected from them. The most important events followed now rapidly each other: the diet

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\*) Criminal ordinance of Charles V., also called among the German lawyers: *Carolina*.

of Worms (1521), the *seud of Francis of Sickingen* (1522 and 1523), the *war of the peasantry* (1524 and 1525), the transformation of the territories of *Prussia*, belonging to the Teutonic Order, into an *hereditary duchy* (1525), the *protestation* on the imperial diet of Spire (1529), the *Augustan Confession*, (1530), the *war about the possession of Wurtemberg*, the disturbances caused by the *Anabaptists* (1534), the *league of Schmalkalden* (1536) and many other ponderous facts. —

Charles had made on a convention held at Frankfort a repeated endeavour of reconciliating the religious parties, but it remained fruitless, at least for the most essential. On the other hand the Protestants refused later to acknowledge the *Council of Trent*, upon which the war began (1546). During that war, the emperor made use of Spanish and papal troops; but the *Confederates of Schmalkalden*, in consequence of their hesitation and their disunion\*), were defeated in the decisive battle of Mühlberg, in which Frederic, prince-elect of Saxony, shortly after, the landgrave of Hesse, Philip the Magnanimous, were obliged to surrender. After his victory, Charles, by his own supreme power, sentenced the duke of Saxony to death, but did not allow the sentence to be executed; he retained him a prisoner, as well as the Landgrave Philipp of Hesse, who was confined at Bruges. As to the other members of the protestant league (Frankfort not excepted), they were compelled to atone for their insurrection in different ways. In the year 1548, Charles, desirous of ending dictatorially the disputes on religion, published on the diet of Augsburg the *Interim*, that is a formula drawn up by the emperor's own order, the articles of which were to serve as a rule of faith *until the final decision of a general council*. To this he compelled the Protestants to submit. Yet, though the Protestants were humbled, they were not subdued, having formed a treaty with the king of France,

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\*) The excellent advices of the brave *Sebastian Schaerlin* of Burtenbach were not followed by the princes.



Henry II., and being commanded even by Maurice of Saxony, formerly a zealous adherent of Charles, they took again the field, with the purpose of defending the Protestant religion and maintaining the liberties of Germany. Maurice advanced in all speed to Innsbruck, where the emperor was then residing and was so near surprising him that he escaped with difficulty during the night. The emperor sought now to negotiate.

After Augsburg had been taken, the Protestants laid siege to Frankfort on the Maine, and the imperial garrison made a vigorous defence, when at last, after the provisional *treaty of Passau* (1552), the *peace of religion*, concluded at Augsburg (1555), put an end to the hostilities. By that peace the internal disputes of the empire were now terminated and the reformed religion placed on a secure basis. — Meanwhile the bulwark of the German empire, *Metz*, and the cities of *Toul* and *Verdun*, taken by the French during the internal disturbances of Germany, were lost for ever; for, though the emperor, immediately after the treaty of Passau, made personally an attempt of recovering the ancient capital town of Ostrasia, his efforts were rendered vain by a cold winter and its fatal consequences on his army (1553). —

Feeling checked by this last adversity and dissatisfied with the results of his active and glorious life, being, too, tormented by bodily disease and by his nature inclined to melancholy, Charles at length determined on resigning his dignities \*), and retired to the convent of St. Just, in Estremadura, where, at the end of two years, he expired in the 59<sup>th</sup> year of his age. —

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\*) For the purpose of his resignation Charles summoned his son Philip to Brussels, where the latter was solemnly invested with the government of the Low-Countries, and, a few weeks after, with that of Spain and the Indies. In the following year, 1556, he gave up the imperial crown to his brother Ferdinand. Consult, for particulars, Robertson's History of Charles V.



Pemry II., and being commanded even by Maurice of Savoy, formerly a zealous adherent of Charles, they re-appeared again the field, with the purpose of defending the Protestant religion and maintaining the liberties of Germany. Maurice advanced in all speed to Innsbruck, where the emperor was then residing and was so near surprising him that he escaped with difficulty during the night. The emperor soon was to no more.

After Augsburg had been taken, the Protestants retired to Frankfort on the Maine, and the imperial garrison made a vigorous defence, when at last, after the provision of *Passau* (1552), the *peace of Ratisbon*, concluded at Aachen (1555), put an end to the hostilities. By the peace the internal disputes of the empire were now terminated and the reformed religion placed on a secure basis. Meanwhile the bulwark of the German empire, Metz, and the cities of *Toul* and *Verdun*, taken by the French, and the internal disturbances of Germany, were to be forgotten; though the emperor, immediately after the treaty of Passau, made personally an attempt of reconquering the ancient capital town of Ostasia, his efforts were rendered vain by a cold winter and its fatal consequences on his army (1553). —

Feeling checked by this last adversity and dissatisfied with the results of his active and glorious life, being, moreover, tormented by bodily disease and by his nature inclined to melancholy, Charles at length determined on resigning his dignities\*, and retired to the convent of St. Just, near Tremadura, where, at the end of two years, he expired in the 59<sup>th</sup> year of his age. —

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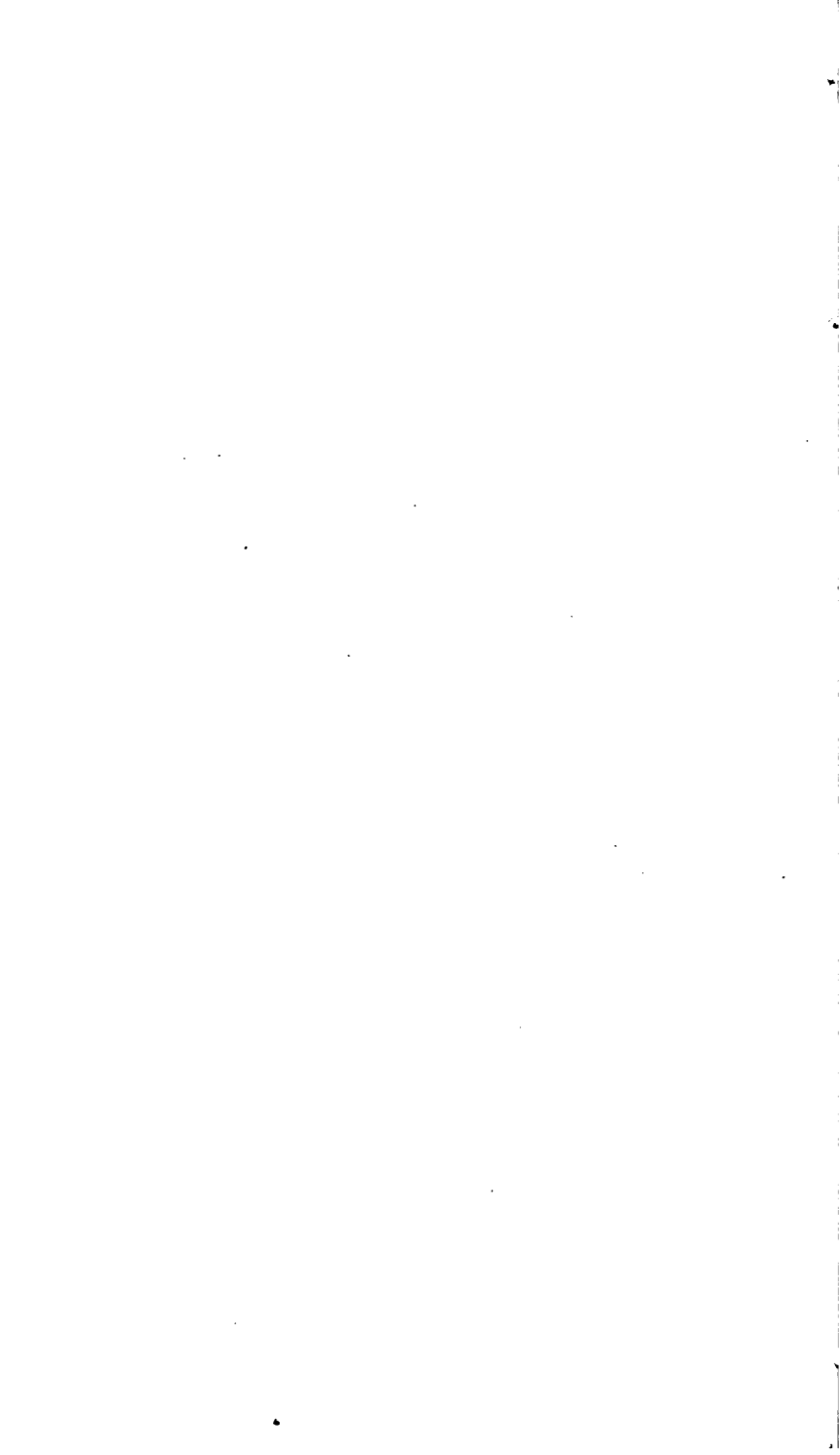
\*) For the purpose of his resignation Charles summoned his younger son Philip to Brussels, where the latter was solemnly invested with the government of the Low-Countries, and, a few weeks afterwards with that of Spain and the Indies. In the following year, 1555, he gave up the imperial crown to his brother Ferdinand. For particulars, see Robertson's History of Charles V.



FERDINAND II  
1556-1564.

A. G. G. G. G.

*Pia iustitia percat mundus.*



He was buried at Granada, but later his remains were transferred to the Escorial, where his tomb is still to be seen. — Charles V. was the last German emperor consecrated by the pope.

*Married to:* Isabella of Portugal.

### 23. Ferdinand I.,

A. D. 1558—1564,

king of Hungary and Bohemia, archduke of Austria, brother to Charles V., had been elected Roman king at Cologne under the reign of his brother (1531) and had in that quality actively participated to the government. After Charles had resigned, he was proclaimed emperor on the meeting of the electors at Frankfort (1548), and in this dignity, he displayed, too, the greatest intelligence as well as an indefatigable activity for the affairs of his imperial dominions. He, above all, endeavoured to bring the religious parties to concord and peace and was happy enough to succeed in that difficult undertaking. The crowns of Hungary and Bohemia which he had recovered to his lineage were ornaments that increased his imperial authority; but the superior forces of Sultan Soliman (to whose ambassadors he once gave an audience in the *Ræmer* — the Town-House — at Frankfort), diminished the extension of his Hungarian dominions, the largest part of which remained during a very long time in possession of the Ottoman empire. It is to be regretted that Livony, with Courland and Esthland, those unhappy German countries, were lost for the imperial dominions, being after a desperate defence submitted by Ivan IV. the Cruel, son of Vasili, (1561); but Ferdinand, amidst the internal disturbances that signalized his reign, had not been able to succour with energy the northern provinces of his empire. —

He was buried at Prague. — Ferdinand I. was the last emperor crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.

**Married to:** Anna, the daughter and heiress of Louis, king of Hungary and Bohemia, killed in the battle of Mohacz.

#### 40. Maximilian II.,

A. D. 1564 — 1576,

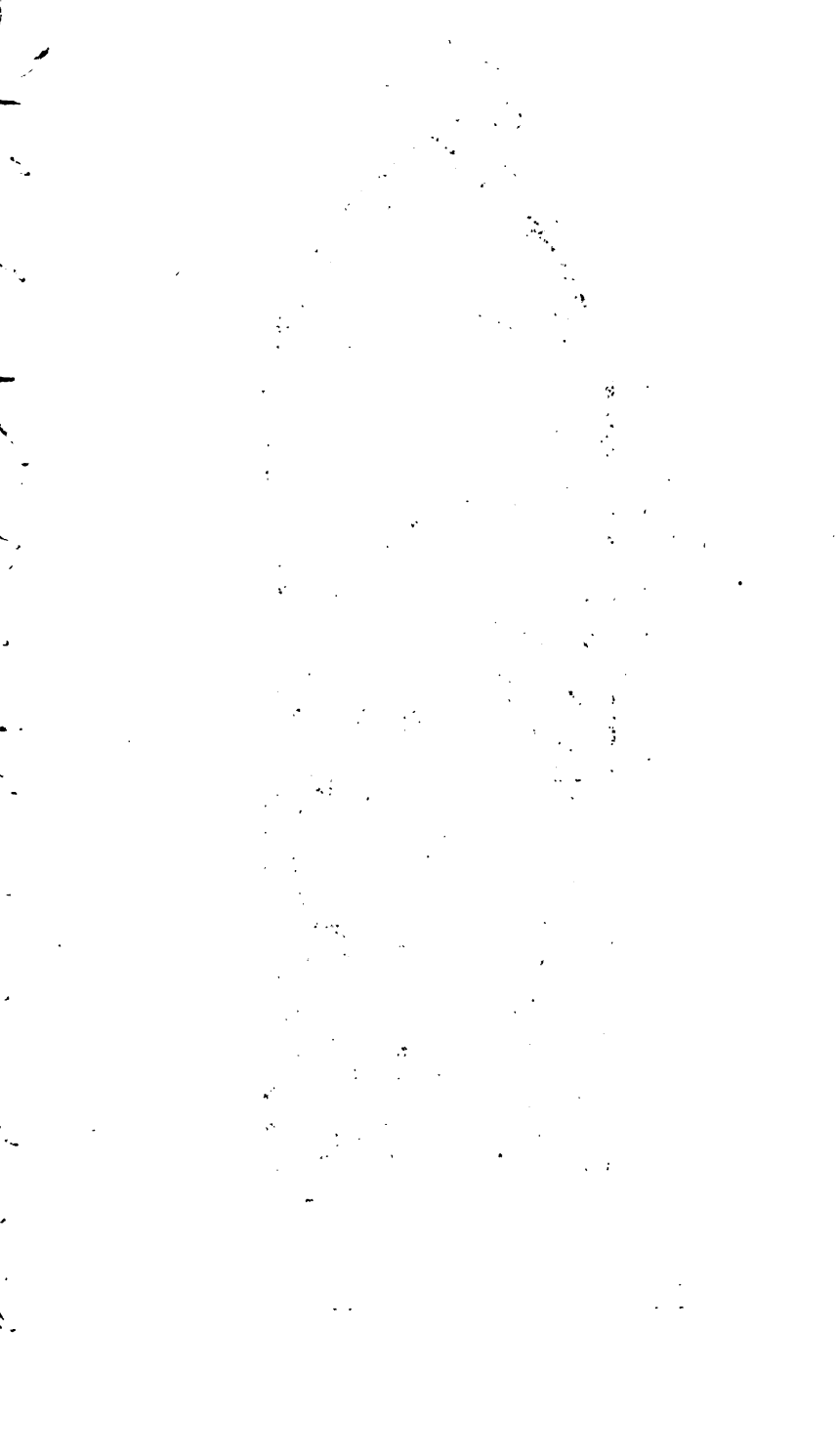
son of the former, king of Hungary and Bohemia and archduke of Austria, elected during his father's life at Frankfurt and consecrated in the same city (1562), an active and magnanimous prince, distinguished by knowledge and a chivalrous mind, of which he gave many proofs when young and co-regent of Spain \*). —

By these eminent qualities he soon acquired the love and admiration of all his subjects. As Maximilian surpassed by far all the princes of his period by the purity of his religious feelings, as well as by his love for his country; he endeavoured seriously to operate a reconciliation between the Catholics and the Protestants, taking as the basis of his projected union Cassander's opinion of the divines \*\*); he made also an attempt of pacifying the Low-Countries by remonstrating with king Philip II. against his proceeding in those unhappy dominions. —

Though he did not succeed in this noble undertaking, he at least was happy enough, by his personally acting in matters of divines, to prevent any foreign influence in the extent of his German dominions and to secure the confidence of the largest part of the nation, so that he could rely up

\*) Maximilian II., when young and prince-regent of Spain, encountered an adventure, on which the subject of *Conradin Kreutzer's opera „The Night-Quarters of Granada“* has been founded.

\*\*) Cassander, born at Bruges 1515, was a professor of divines at Ghent and Cologne, his *opinion* has been published in the year 1642 by Hug. Grotius under the following title: „*De articulis religionis inter Catholicos et Protestantos controversis ad Imp. Ferdin. I. et Max. II. consultatio.*“





3. *Anna*, the daughter and heiress of the king of Hungary and Bohemia, killed in the battle of Mohacz.

#### 40. Maximilian II.,

1526-1550.

son of the Emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia and archduke of Austria, educated during his father's life at Frankfurt, succeeded in the same city (1550), an active and vigorous prince, distinguished by knowledge and a vigorous mind, of which he gave many proofs in his conduct as regent of Spain.\*. —

With these eminent qualities he soon acquired the affection of all his subjects. As Maximilian surprised all the princes of his period by the purity of his religious beliefs, as well as by his love for his country, he gave himself seriously to operate a reconciliation between Catholics and the Protestants, taking as the basis of projected union Cassander's opinion of the divines\*\*); and also an attempt of pacifying the Low-Countries by mediating with king Philip II. against his proceeding in those unhappy divisions. —

Though he did not succeed in this noble undertaking, at least it was happy enough, by his personally acting matters of divines, to prevent any foreign influence in the case of his German dominions and to secure the confidence of the largest part of the nation, so that he could rely

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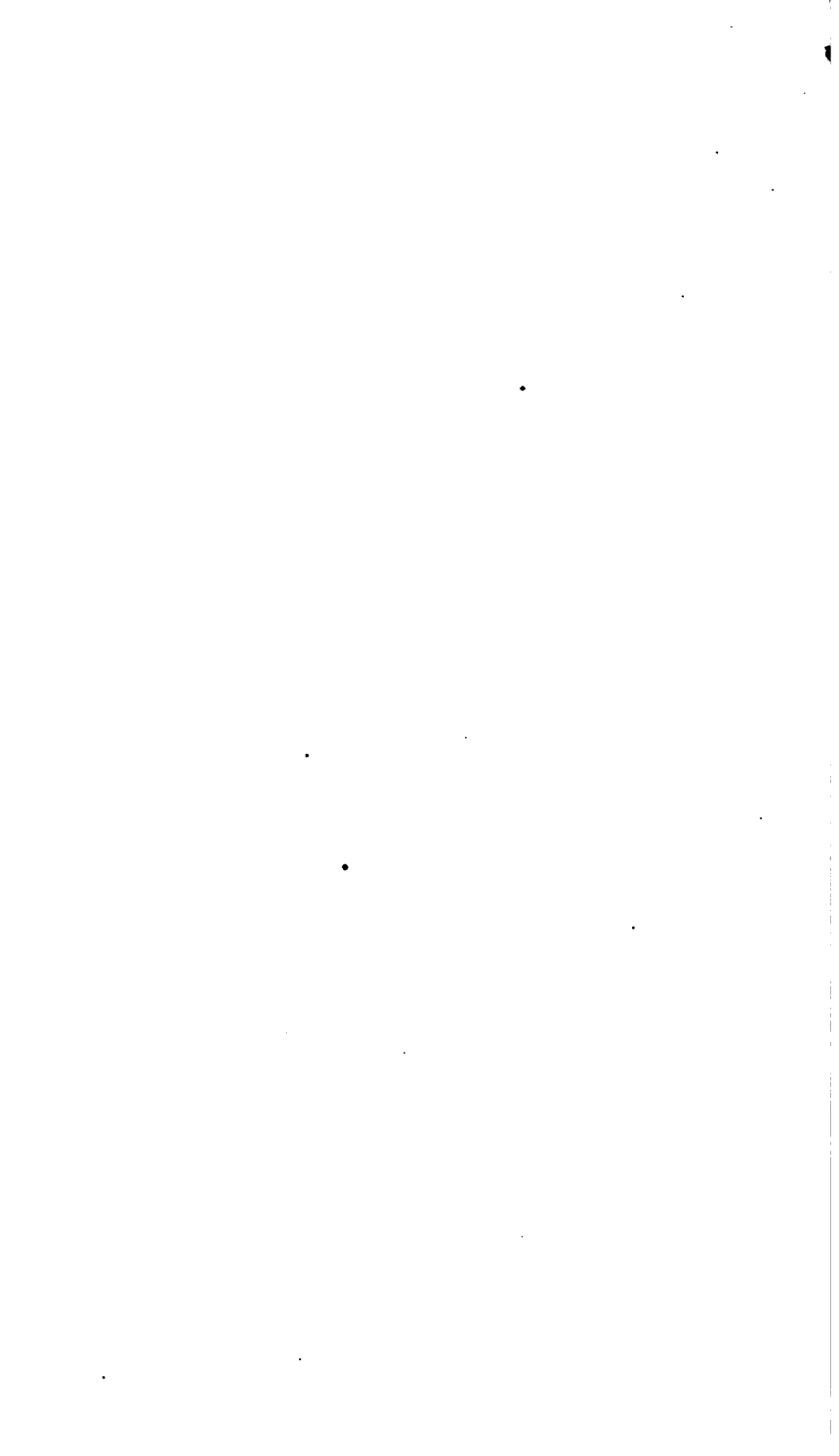
\* Maximilian II., when young and prince-regent of Spain, counteracted an adventure, on which the subject of *Cassander's opera*, "The Night Quarrels of Granada" has been founded.

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MAXIMILIAN III.  
1564-1576

Deus providebit.

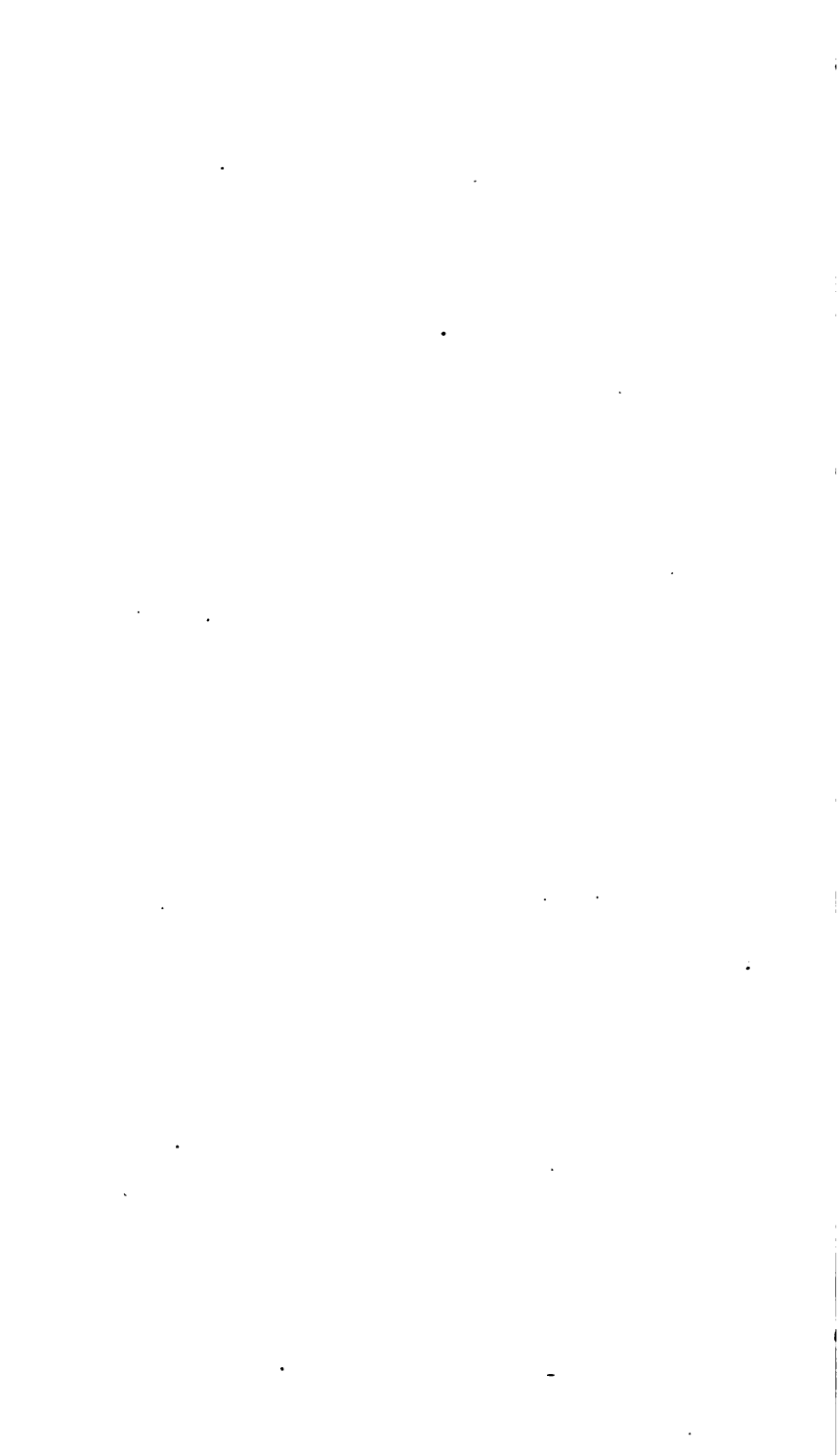








*Fulget Caesaris astrum.*



on their assistance when his dominions were invaded by the Turks (1566). Neither did his good luck abandon him; for Soliman's demise before the walls of *Sigeth*, where *Zriny* had devoted himself to death with his heroic troop, saved him the trouble and danger of a decisive battle. The feuds between an ambitious nobleman, *William of Grumbach*, and the bishops of Bamberg and Wurzburg (several writings for the defence of Grumbach had been published in the city of Frankfort to the great displeasure of the emperor), were repressed without further danger (1567). In general the German empire enjoyed under Maximilian's government a beneficent peace, though not secured for the future. It is much to be regretted that this eminent monarch died already in the 12<sup>th</sup> year of his reign, just when, in the last years of his life the crown of Poland had been destined to him; from that moment the German empire began to decay without remedy. —

Maximilian II. was buried at Prague; he was the first German emperor consecrated at Frankfort.

*Married to:* Mary, the daughter of the emperor Charles V. —

## 41. Rodolphus II.,

A. D. 1576 — 1612,

son of the former, king of Hungaria and Bohemia, archduke of Austria, was elected and consecrated at Ratisbonne before the demise of his father (1575). His reign fell into a period when the prosperity of the German empire was decreasing more and more. For after the commerce of the world had taken another direction, leaving behind the southern parts of Germany, and when the loss of important territories in the Baltic had considerably damaged the German interest, the Netherlands, now aspiring to independence, *blockaded the Rhine* and thus destroyed the prosperity of the Rhenish towns, and the rising power of the English



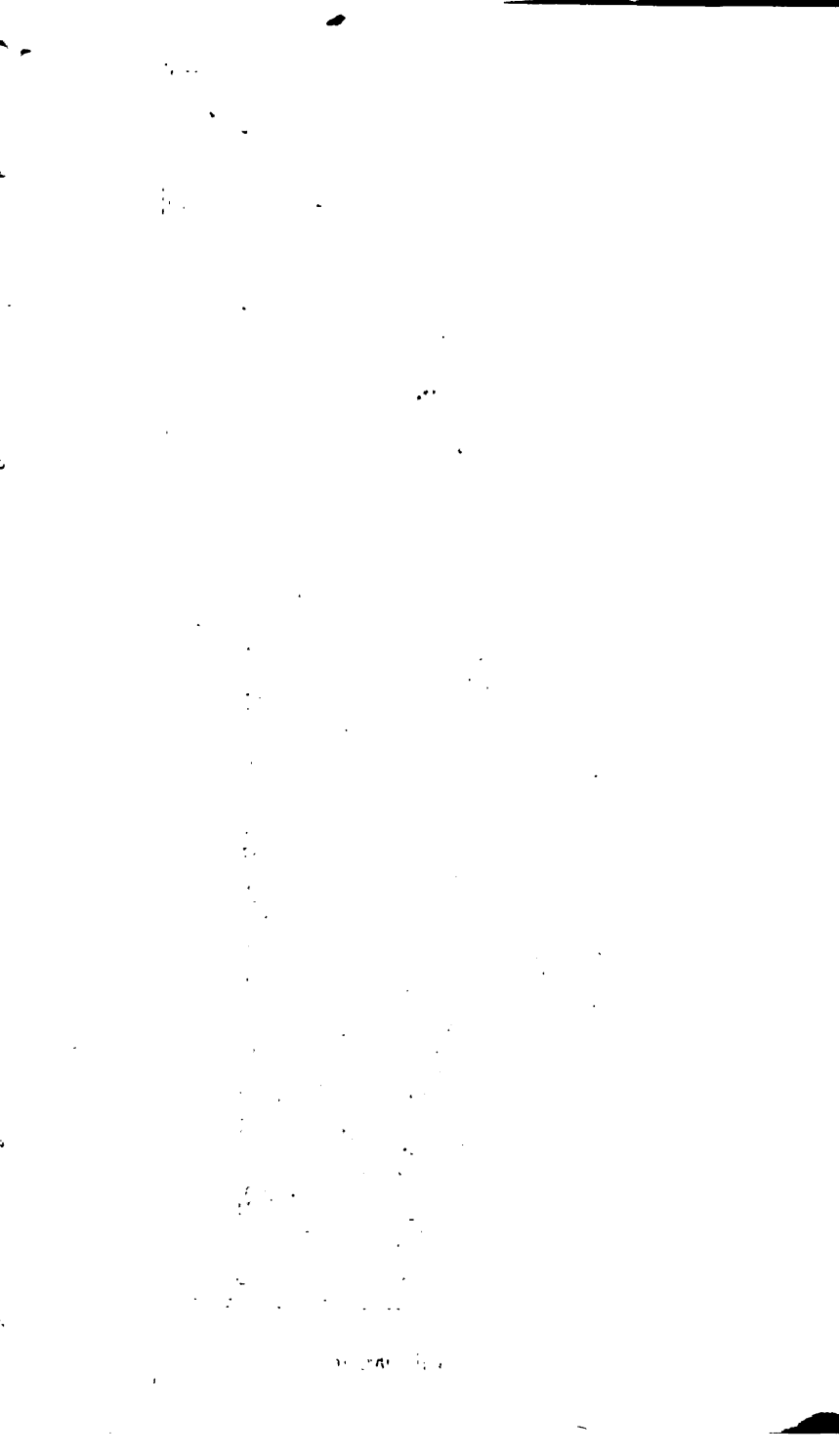
nation had now, chiefly since the existence of Archangel, surpassed the commercial line of the *Hanse Towns*. So it happened that, by a total want of a policy in matters of the commerce of the German empire, one source after the other of the political life of the German nation ceased to flow, while, at the same time, erroneous notions, zealotism, and conceited erudition, darkened the public life and prevented the useful progresses of science\*). Of course the German nation ought to be decaying under such circumstances; besides the increasing trifling disposition of the inhabitants, the incessant quarrels in matters of religion, a succession of fatal events, and the almost total want of interest of the emperor in the affairs of the state, made still worse the deplorable condition of the empire. The struggle of the Low-Countries for their independance, since 1568, and a war against the Turks (1591 — 1606) had agitated the extremest boundaries of the empire, and the rapid dissemination of the new monastic order, the *Jesuits*, the expulsion of the archbishop of Cologne, Gebhard (1584), the disturbances of Aix-la-Chapelle, the contest in the bishopric of Strasbourg, the taking possession of Donauwörth by duke Maximilian of Bavaria (1607), the quarrels for the inheritance of the dominions of Juliers, the *Protestant Union*, the *Catholic League* (1610), and the commotions preceding and succeeding the patent Bohemian letters issued by the Emperor, were all events that presaged the dreadful storm arising against Germany. —

But Rodolphus II., more engaged with his studies of astrology and alchymy than with the affairs of his empire, preferred conversing with the great astronoms *Tycho de Brahe* and *Kepler* \*\*) than with his statesmen, and was at last

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\*) We remember to the numerous dogmatical contests of that period, to the trials about exorcisms and witches, to astrology, alchimy, as well as to the abusing the studies of the old languages to the prejudice of the national German civilisation.

\*\*) Kepler struggled against the horrible spirit of his age and died in poverty and distress, in the year 1630.



nation, which vouchsafed the existence of Arch-  
 bishop Rokeplian, and the *Hanse Towns*, and  
 happened, not by accident, but of a policy in matters  
 the conduct of the German empire, one source of  
 at the expense of the power of the German nation,  
 sed to the while, at the same time, erroneous notions  
 and preconceived opinions, darkened the public  
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 of Strasburg, the long possession of Donauwerth by the  
 Maximilian of Bavaria, the quarrels for the inde-  
 pendence of the dominions of the *Protestant Union*, the  
*Catholic League* (1609), and the convocations preceding and  
 succeeding the peace of Westphalia, letters issued by the Em-  
 peror, and all events, had augmented the dreadful storm arising  
 against Germany.

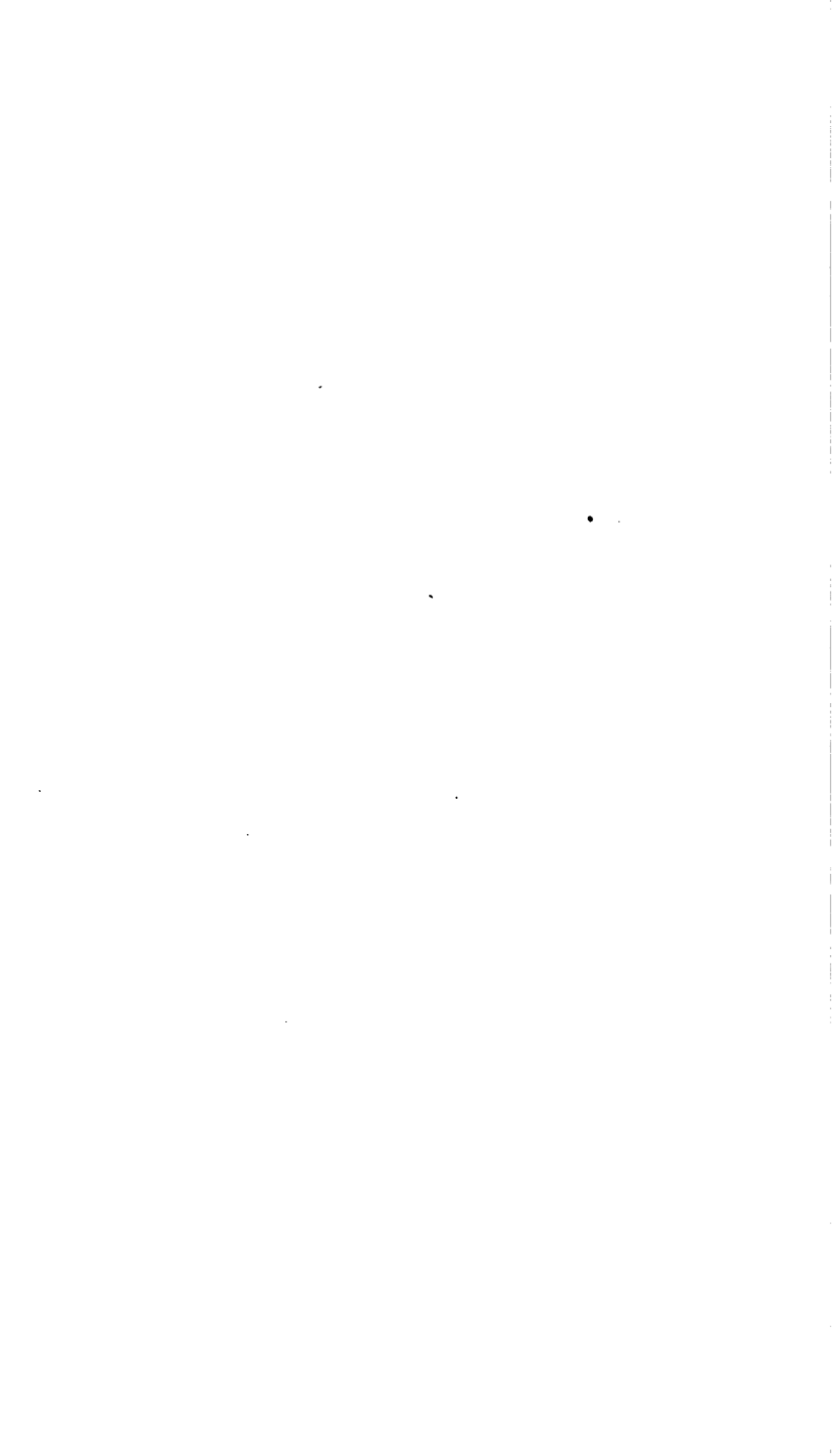
But Rokeplian, more engaged with his studies  
 astrology and alchemy, than with the affairs of his empire,  
 preferred conversing with the great astronomer *Tycho de Brahe*  
 and *Kepler*†) than with his statesmen, and was at last

\*) We owe much to the numerous mathematical contests of that pe-  
 riod to the treatises on exercises and witchcraft, to astro-  
 nomy, as well as to the pushing the studies of the old lan-  
 guages to the prejudice of the national German civilisation.

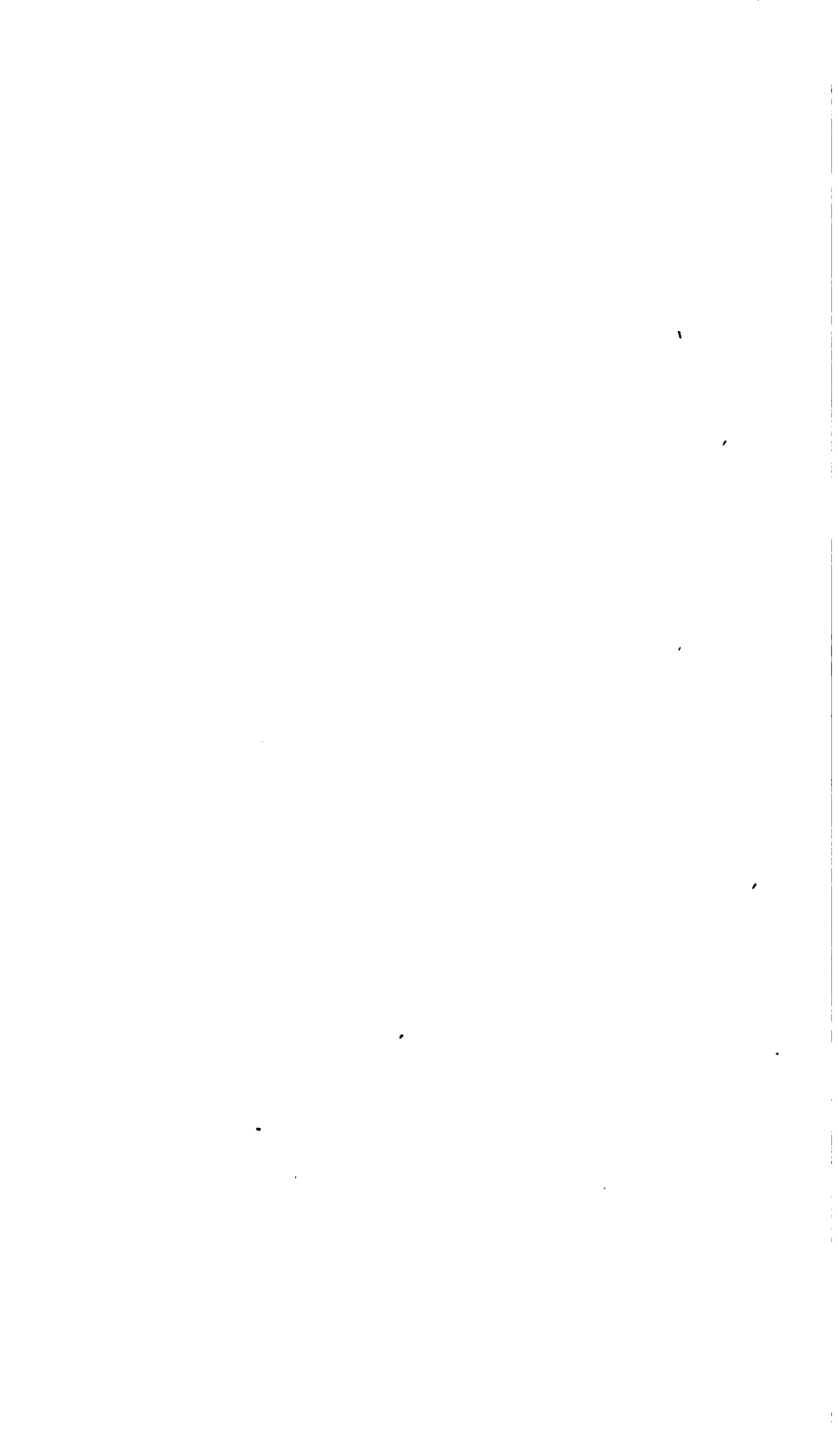
†) He never struggled against the horrible spirit of his age and  
 poverty and distress, in the year 1600.



Concardi lumine major.









legitime certantibus.





compelled to abandon to his brother Matthias, the government of Hungary, Austria and Bohemia, and having entirely retired from the affairs, he died at Prague, where he was buried. —

Rodolphus II. never married. — The celebrated *Rudolphine Tables*, calculated by Kepler and Tycho de Brahé, have rendered his reign an era in the annals of astronomy.

## 42. Matthias,

A. D. 1612—1619,

brother of the former, king of Hungary and Bohemia, archduke of Austria, was elected and consecrated at Frankfort, where, immediately after his coronation, commotions and disturbances took place, but were soon repressed. Yet the most serious events came to pass in Bohemia; as a short time before Matthias' decease the religious quarrels had come to acts of violence, which were the beginning of the *Thirty-Years-War*.

In consequence of the intolerant proceedings of the bishop of Prague, who had demolished several Protestant places of worship, the insurgents penetrated into the palace, where they seized the imperial counsellors Martiniz and Slawata and threw them out of the window; this beginning of a sanguinary and protracted conflict between the Protestants and the Catholics took place on the 23<sup>th</sup>. of May in the year 1618.

Matthias burial-place is to be seen in Vienna.

*Married to:* Anna of Austria, who died childless. —

## 43. Ferdinand II.,

A. D. 1619—1637,

king of Hungary and Bohemia, archduke of Austria, a nephew to the emperor Maximilian II., was elected and crowned

at Frankfort,' at the very time when the torch of the Thirty-Years-War was already burning in Bohemia. During this bloody struggle Ferdinand followed his plans with the most intrepid energy and in a close alliance with *Maximilian of Bavaria* and the king of *Spain*. His generals and those of the League, *Tilly*, *Pappenheim*, *Wallenstein*, were victorious in many battles, whilst the emperor's enemies, connected by no solid tie to each other, were subjugated the one after the other.

Thus, the count *Palatine Frederic* had forfeited the Bohemian throne by his being defeated on the „*White Mountain*“ near Prague (1620) and shortly after he was even deprived of his hereditary dominions, the Palatinate. Yet count *Mansfeld* combated rather successfully near *Mingolsheim* (1622), but *George Frederic*, margrave of *Baden-Durlach*, lost in the same year the battle of Wimpfen and duke *Christian of Brunswick*, was defeated at *Höchst* (1622), as he was in the year 1623 at *Stadtiloo*.

Count *Mansfeld*, too, only escaped by flight from being taken a prisoner at the Bridge of Dessau (1626), and *Tilly* defeated at *Lutter on the Barenberg* the troops of Lower-Saxony (1626) as well as the army of king *Christian IV.* of Denmark, who had participated to another Protestant confederacy, having in view the restoration of the Palatinate. The fortified city of *Stralsund* alone made a bold and heroic resistance (1628); nevertheless the emperor published the „*Edict of Restitution*“\*) (1629). Meanwhile, *Gustavus Adolphus*, king of Sweden made his first appearance in Germany, and the energy and success of his operations secured, during some years, the victory to the Protestants. But at *Lützen*, the victory the Swedes gained was too dearly bought

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\*) The *Edict of Restitution* commanded the restoration of the church lands seized by the Protestant princes subsequently to the treaty of Passau. Even the Catholic electors opposed the execution of this edict, having themselves obtained no small account of ecclesiastical property.

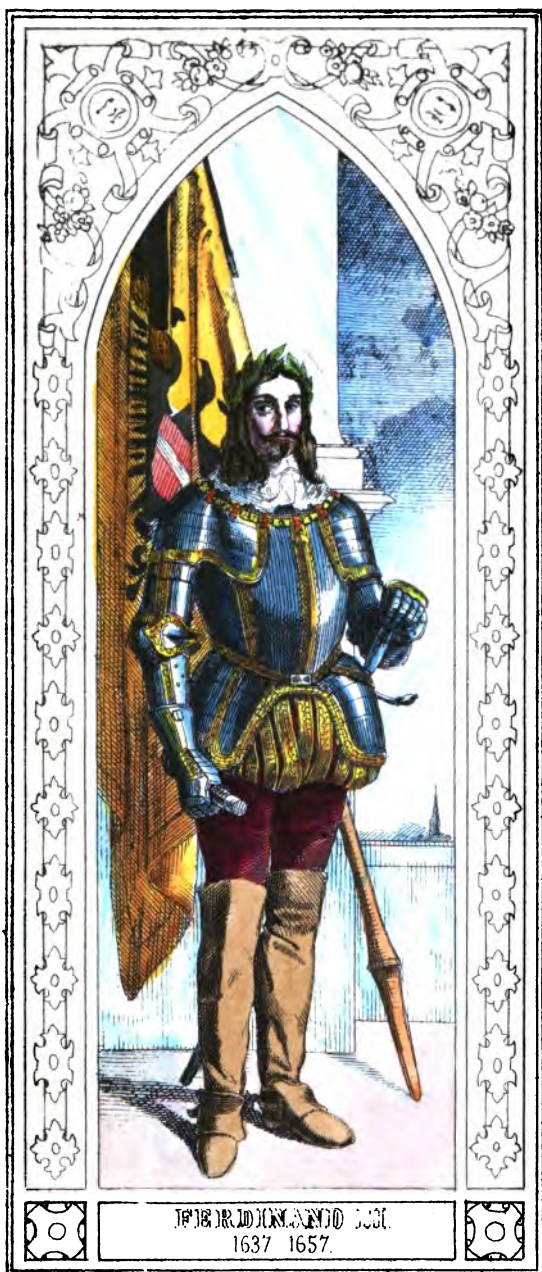
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LXXV  
PART I  
1905  
LONDON  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
INSTITUTE  
11, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1  
1905

at Chemnitz, at the very time when the torch of the Thirty Years' War was already burning in Bohemia. But it was only seen, it did not follow. His plans with a most arduous and painful close alliance with *Maurice of France* and *Christian IV.*, two generals and statesmen of Europe, viz. *Albrecht von Wallenstein*, were foiled in many battles against the emperor's enemies, and even his own solid friends, each of them, were subjugated and ruled by other.

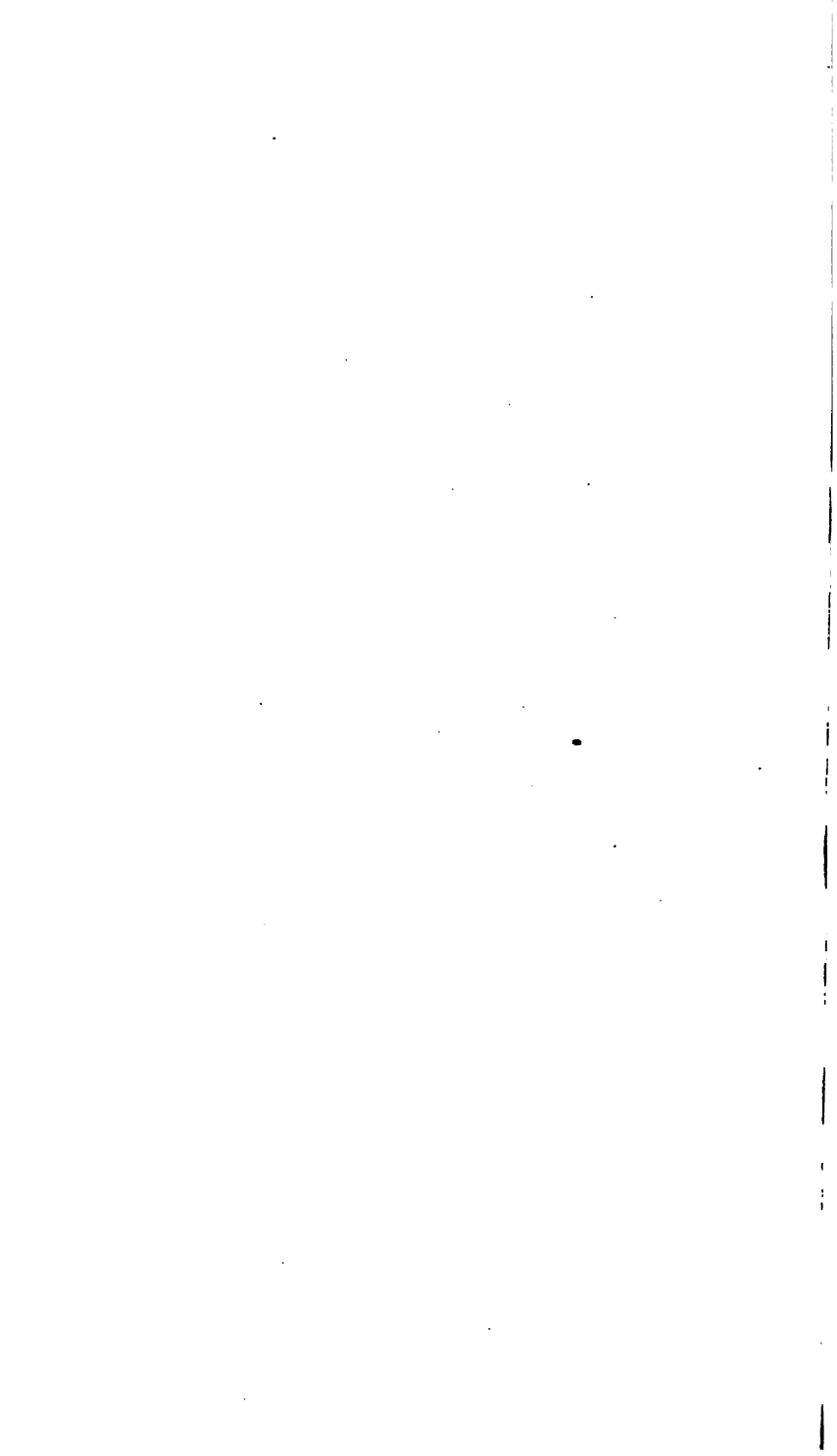
Thus, the great Palatine Frederick had forfeited his noble throne by his heroism, seated on the „*White Mountain*“ near Prague (1620) — shortly after he was even deprived of his hereditary dominions, the Palatinate. *Maximilian I.* defeated his army successfully near *Münster* (1621), but *George Frideric*, margrave of *Brandenburg*, lost in the same year the battle of *Wimpfen* and the *Count of Ermsdorf* was defeated at *Hachst* (1622); he was in the year 1623 at *Strassburg*.

Count Marsfeldt, too, only escaped by flight from his taken a prisoner at the *Bridge of Dessau* (1626), and was defeated at *Lützen* on the *Reichenberg*; the troops of *Lower Saxony* (1627), as well as the army of king *Christian IV.* of Denmark, who had participated to another Protestant confederacy, he had to view the restoration of the Palatinate. The terrified king of *Sweden* made a bold and heroic resistance. At the same time the emperor published „*Edict of Resolution*“ (1629), and therefore, *Gustavus Adolphus*, king of *Sweden* made his first appearance in a army, and the energy and success of his operations secured during some years, the victory to the Protestants. At *Lützen*, the victory the Swedes gained was too dearly bought.

\*) The *Edict of Resolution* pronounced the restoration of the church lands seized by the Protestant princes subsequently to the treaty of Passau. Even the Catholic electors opposed the execution of this edict, fearing themselves to incur no small increase of the imperial taxes.



Pietate et justitia.



with the life of their heroic sovereign (1632). From this moment, the fortune of war remained uncertain during a while; but after Wallenstein had been murdered, *Gallas*, invested with the command of the imperial army as well as of the troops of the League and of Spain, won the battle of Nordlingen against Bernard of Weimar and the Swedes (1634). The archduke of Austria, Ferdinand, who was the chief leader of the army at the time of that decisive victory, the consequence of which was the peace of Prague (1635).

Yet that treaty of peace was not agreed by all the German states, and the fatal struggle had begun with a renewed intensity, for the French had taken an active participation in the war. The victory of the Swedes at *Wittstock* gave another turn to the chance of arms (1636). Ferdinand died amid the commotions of war, far from having executed the plans he once had formed.

According to his wish he was buried at Gratz.

*Married to:* 1) Mary Anna of Bavaria, the mother of Ferdinand III.; 2) Eleonor of Mantua.

#### 44. Ferdinand III.

A. D. 1637 — 1657;

son of the former, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and archduke of Austria, the victor of the battle of Nordlingen, was elected and consecrated at Ratisbonne during his father's life (1636). After his accession on the imperial throne he continued the war, but with an indifferent success and, his armies having been defeated one after the other, he was at last compelled to think seriously of terminating the contest. This was finally brought about by the *peace of Westphalia* — signed at Munster and Osnabruck in the year 1648 — a regrettable event in the history of Germany: for, to the prejudice of that country, that famous treaty secured some important advantages to France and Sweden. Yet, after

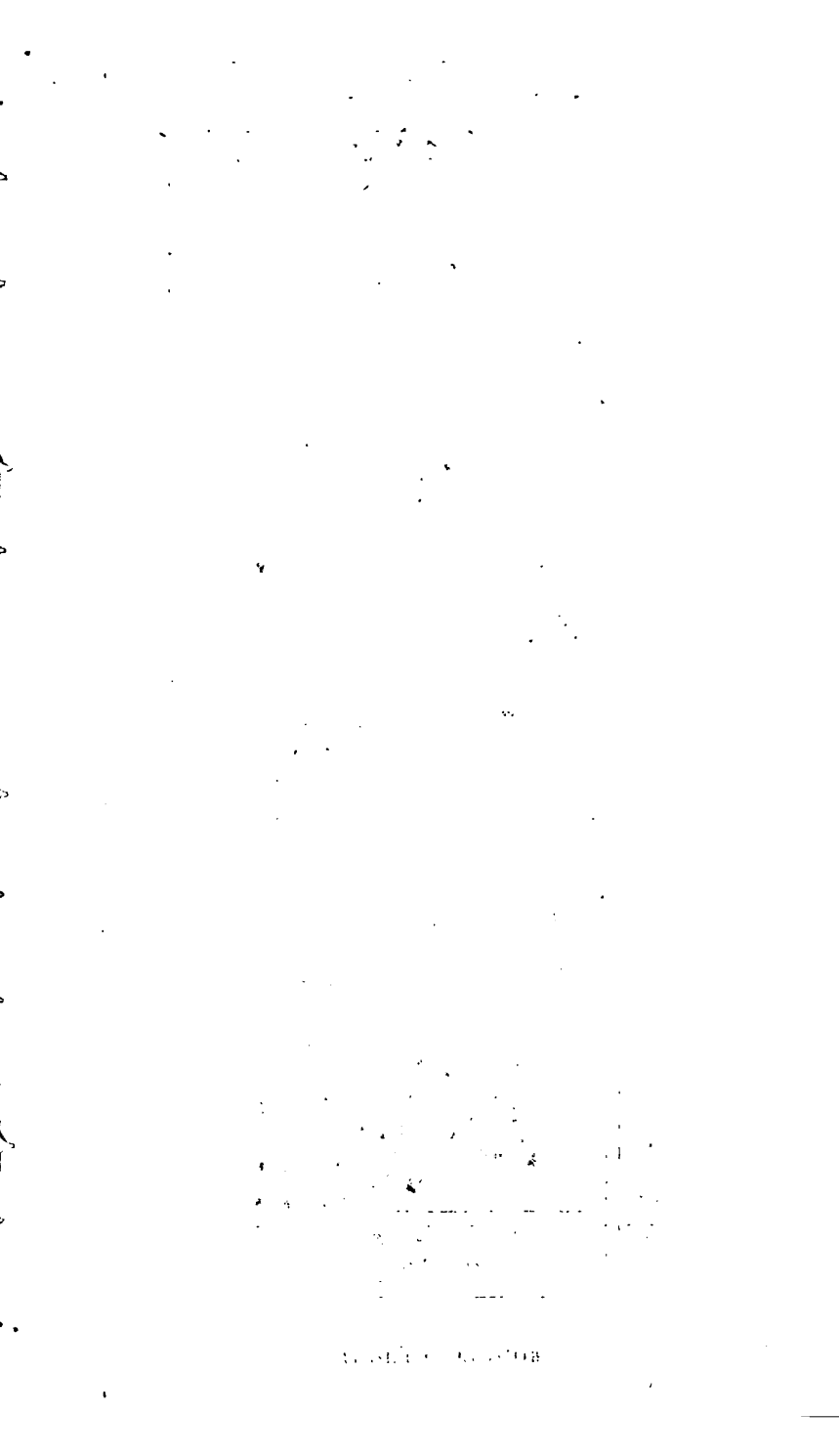


all the sufferings of so long a war, the news of the peace were received with a general feeling of joy and gratitude to the Almighty, which *Paul Gehrhard*, a singer of that period, steady in his belief, transmitted to posterity in some beautiful lines \*).

Yet the German nation received a deadly wound in those civil struggles. The entire *independance of Switzerland* and of the *United-Provinces of the Low-Countries* from the German empire had now been confirmed, partly by a formal sanction, partly by a tacit consent; and the largest part of *Alsatia* with the *Sundgau* had been given up the *France*. Yet Sweden received other German provinces with the privilege of sitting and voting in the German diet; and in consequence of the treaty of peace, a right of intervention, easily to be abused of, had been, as a security, conferred to both the above-named states. — Poverty and barbarity were spread over all the lands of the German dominions; burnt cities, desolated and deserted countries, depraved manners, and a language, defigured and corrupted by the interlacement of foreign words, were almost all that remained of what our country formerly possessed. — Such are the results of a civil war, caused to break out by selfishness and fanaticism under the influence of foreign states, carried on by rudeness and cruelty, and of which other countries took the greatest advantage. — Although activity and perseverance had succeeded to recover several precious institutions that had been lost, the wounds those

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\*)  
 „O praise the Lord, for now will cease  
 The dreads of war; the hour of release  
 Now resounded, the trumpet shrill  
 For ever hushed on the rocky hill  
 No more shall pike and edged sword  
 By slaughter of man offend the Lord.  
 Minstrel, take up thy lute and sing  
 His glory, bliss, and for ever ring  
 Praise to the Mighty Lord and say:  
 HE is our fortress and our stay.“



the day, and the next day, the news of the  
victory was spread, and the people of the  
city were in a state of joy and  
triumph. The news of the victory was  
spread, and the people of the city were  
in a state of joy and triumph.

The news of the victory was spread, and  
the people of the city were in a state of  
joy and triumph. The news of the victory  
was spread, and the people of the city  
were in a state of joy and triumph.

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joy and triumph. The news of the victory  
was spread, and the people of the city  
were in a state of joy and triumph.

- 
- \*) O praise and thanksgiving be  
The deeds of God, who has  
Now made us his people  
For ever his own on earth and  
No more shall pity be  
By slaughter of his people  
Misery, take up the sword  
His glory, his power, his  
Come to the King, and say:  
All is our nation, and the day.



**Consilio et industria.**



quarrels inflicted to our nation are partly not yet cured to our very days. —

Yet history highly interested about the noble endeavours of the *fructiferous* Society, (or of the *Order of the Palm*), which, founded a short time before that dreadful war by Prince *Ludwig of Anhalt* in order to preserve the purity of the german language, was combating the bad taste and rudeness in speaking and writing; the names of *Opitz*, *Flemming*, *Spre* and *Gehrhard*, whose works are still highly appreciated, deserve to be mentioned with much esteem, and it is with a feeling of joy mixed with melancholy that history remembers us that, among the few who escaped the horrible disaster of Magdeburgh, there was *Otho de Guerike*, who made the important invention of the air-pomp, and that he made his first public experiments with his machine on the imperial diet of Ratisbonne, in the presence of the emperor Ferdinand.

Ferdinand III- was buried at Vienna.

*Married to:* 1) Mary Anna of Austria (of the Spanish line), mother to the Roman king Ferdinand IV., who died before his father, and to the emperor Leopold I.; 2) Mary Leopoldine of Austria; 3) Eleonore of Mantua.

## 45. Leopold I.,

A. D. 1658 — 1705,

son of the former, king of Hungaria and Bohemia, archduke of Austria, was elected and consecrated at Frankfort in spite of the counteracting intrigues of France and Sweden. He was induced against his own will and under great difficulties, to wage war against the Turks; yet he was successfull, and the first of his glorious victories was that of *St. Gotthard*, where Montecuculi defeated the army of the Infidels (1664). In the year 1683 the Turks were vanquished under the *walls of Vienna* and at *Barken* by the noble *John Sobiesky* and *Charles of Lorraine*, who commanded

the united Polish-German army; and later, when the Poles and their king, who had been offended by the emperor, had retired home, the Germans were victorious at *Buda* (1686), *Mohacz* (1687), *Belgrade* (1688), *Nissa* (1689), *Salankemen* (1691) and *Zentha* (1697). The very basis of the Ottoman Empire was shaken by this long train of defeats and disasters of every kind. The *treaty of Carlewitz*, (1699) terminating this disastrous war, had completed the humiliation of the Porte; Transylvania, Slavonia and the most part of Hungary were preserved to the emperor. But the Germans are proud of remembering the names of the illustrious commanders who, in those bloody struggles for the country and the christian belief, led the emperor's and the German princes' warriors to joyful triumphs, and never will history forget the names of: *duke Charles of Lorraine*, *prince-elector Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria*, *margrave Louis of Baden* and *Prince Eugen of Savoy*, who deserve the full gratitude of their countrymen, the more so as they belong to a period when Germany was far from being prosperous in its political state.

For, at the very time when the above mentioned glorious events took place in the remotest eastern parts of the Empire, the French, having formerly usurped the county of Burgundy and made many other conquests (not always by means of arms), suddenly infringed the truce concluded in consequence of the *peace of Nimeguen* (1679), and invaded the western frontiers of the empire (1688). There they laid waste the fields, they plundered, murdered or put to flight the defenceless inhabitants, set villages, castles and cities on fire, destroyed the works of art, blew up churches, broke up the tombs and scattered the human remains on all sides!

In such a way, Spire with its funereal monuments of the emperors was destroyed; in such a way, Worms, Oppenheim, Mannheim, Ladenburg and Heidelberg, were entirely ruined, as well as hundreds of other towns, boroughs and villages, victims of the coward barbarity of *Louis XIV.*

and of the deplorable political state of Germany. Till to the gates of the city of Frankfort, and far into the Swabian countries, every province was desolated and laid waste by fire, for the scattered forces of the Empire were slow to unite, the states were not able to put aside their silly contests for titles or first rank amidst the distress of the country, and their deeds in open field, though strongly supported by England, but chiefly by Holland under the government of *William of Orange*, yet hindered by disunion and *the continuance of the Turkish war*, were but indifferently successful.

Yet Louis XIV., in consequence of the *treaty of Ryswick*, restored the lands he had united to his French dominions, Strasbourg and other cities of Alsacia being excepted. But a few years afterwards the *war of the Spanish succession* caused the German territories to be again invaded by the French, and the electors of Bavaria and Cologne, in spite of the inclination and the interests of their subjects, espoused the party of the enemy of the German empire.

However, the emperor Leopold I., who had renewed his alliance with the English and the Dutch, lived to see his adversaries completely defeated by *Marlborough* and *Prince Eugen at Blenheim, or Hochstaedt*, (1704) and shortly after he died (1705). He was buried at Vienna and they say he expired amidst the sweet sounds of a music he had ordered to play round him in his last moments. His taste for music and the encouragements he gave to that beautiful art deserve to be mentioned; yet it is to be noticed that he entirely inclined to Italian music, disregarding the progresses that art had already made in the northern countries of Germany during the XVII<sup>th</sup> century by the taste and the exertions of *Leiser*, *Telemann* and *Haendel*. Leopold I. had a great desire of promoting the union of the religious parties, and *Leibnitz*, who lived at the same time, tended to the same objects; but such undertakings, of course, were far from being successful. The interest the emperor showed



to the *Silesian Poetical School* is scarcely worth mentioning. Yet, on the other side, the University of Breslau reveres him as its founder. Under his reign, *Hannover* was forwarded to the dignity of an *Electorate* (1692), August, prince-elect of Saxony, was elected *king of Poland* (1697); moreover, *Brandenburg* acquired the *kingly crown of Prussia* and was entitled to that dignity by the valour of which its warriors gave glorious proofs in almost all the battles they fought against the Turks and the French.

*Married to:* 1) Magarite Theresia of Austria, of the Spanish lineage; 2) Claudia Felicitas of Austria; 3) Eleonora, a countess Palatine, mother to Joseph I. and Charles VI.

#### 46. Joseph I.,

A. D. 1705—1711,

king of Hungary and Bohemia, archduke of Austria, son of the emperor Leopold I. was elected and crowned during his father's life at Augsburg (1690). In alliance with England and Holland he successfully continued the war against France; for great commanders, as *Marlborough*, prince *Eugen of Savoy*, *Leopold of Anhalt* (well known in Germany under the name of „*Dessauer*“) and *Quito of Stahrenberg* led the allied armies from triumph to triumph, now in the Netherlands, now in Italy or in Spain, and the defeats of the French at *Turin* (1706), *Ramillies* (1706), *Oudenarde* (1708), *Malplaquet* (1709), *Almenara* and *Saragoça* (1710) followed rapidly to each other. Meanwhile, Joseph, a wise, tolerant and energetic monarch, acquired a particular claim on the gratitude of his subjects by restoring the Imperial Chamber of Justice. For we have to mention that the said chamber, who had their sittings at Spire, when the French army was devastating the Palatinate under the reign of Leopold I., had left that place and taken shelter in the quiet city of Wetzlar; yet since that time, the strength of that court of justice was

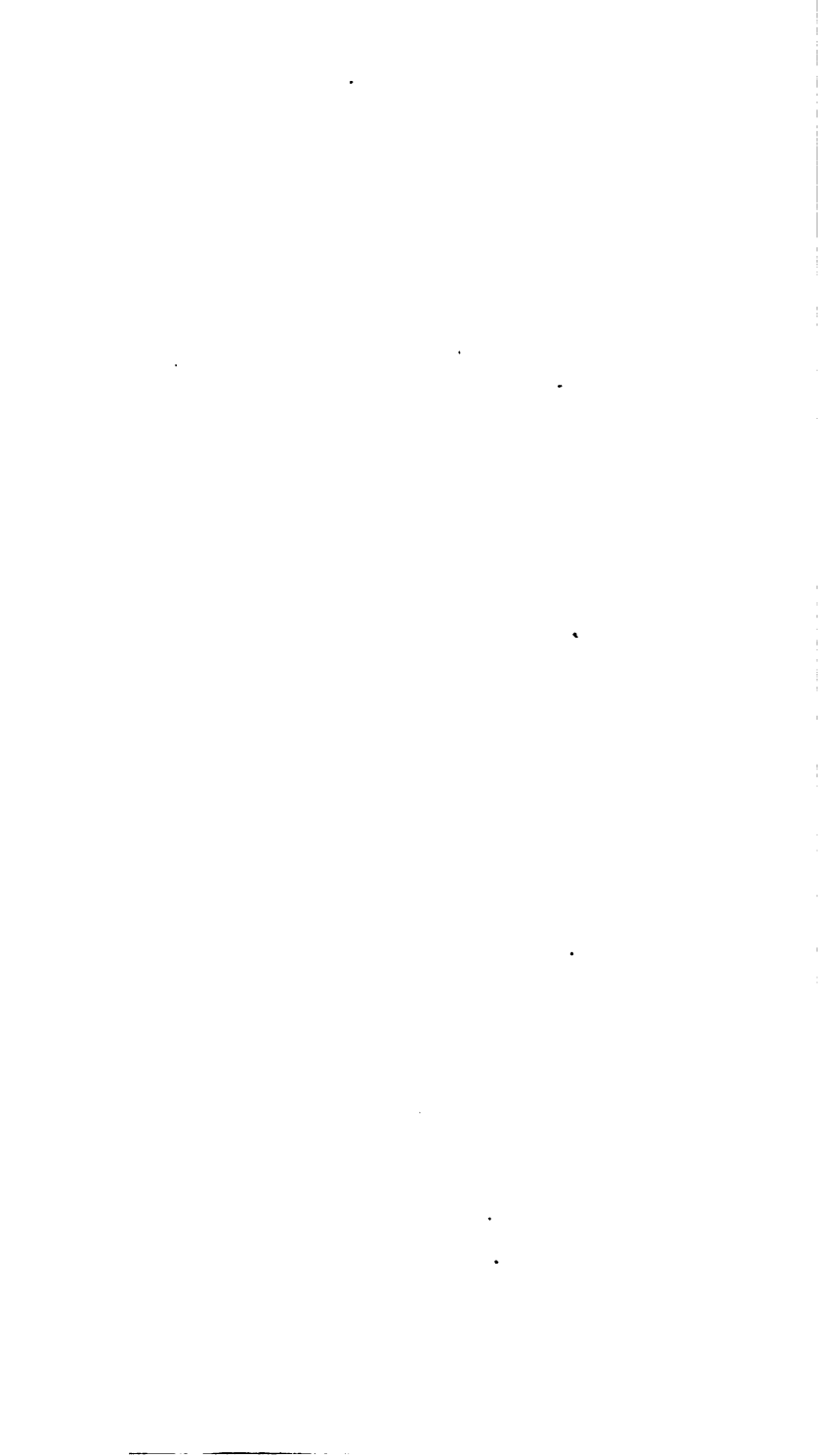
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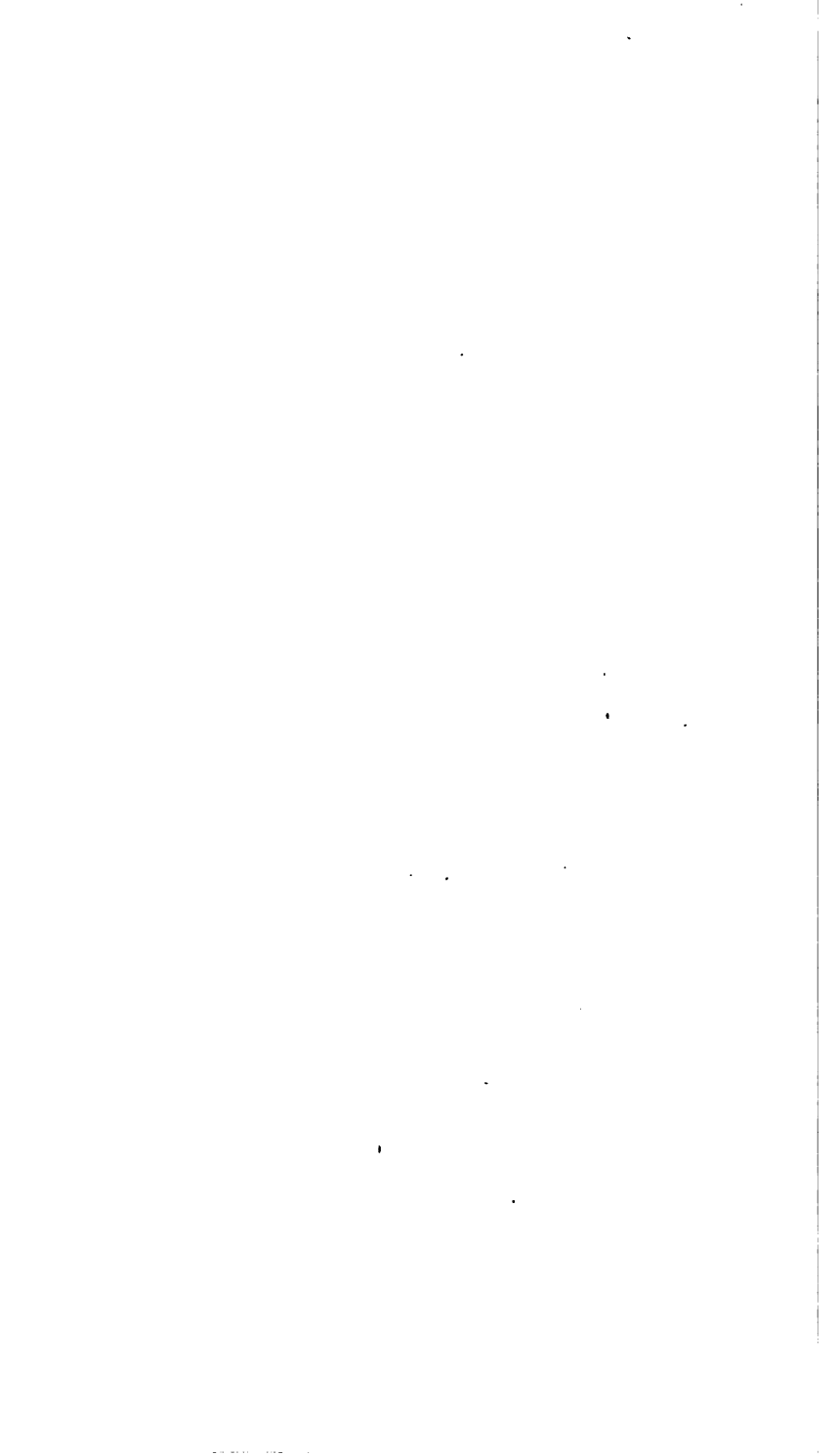


JOSEPH II.  
1705-1711

Amore et timore.



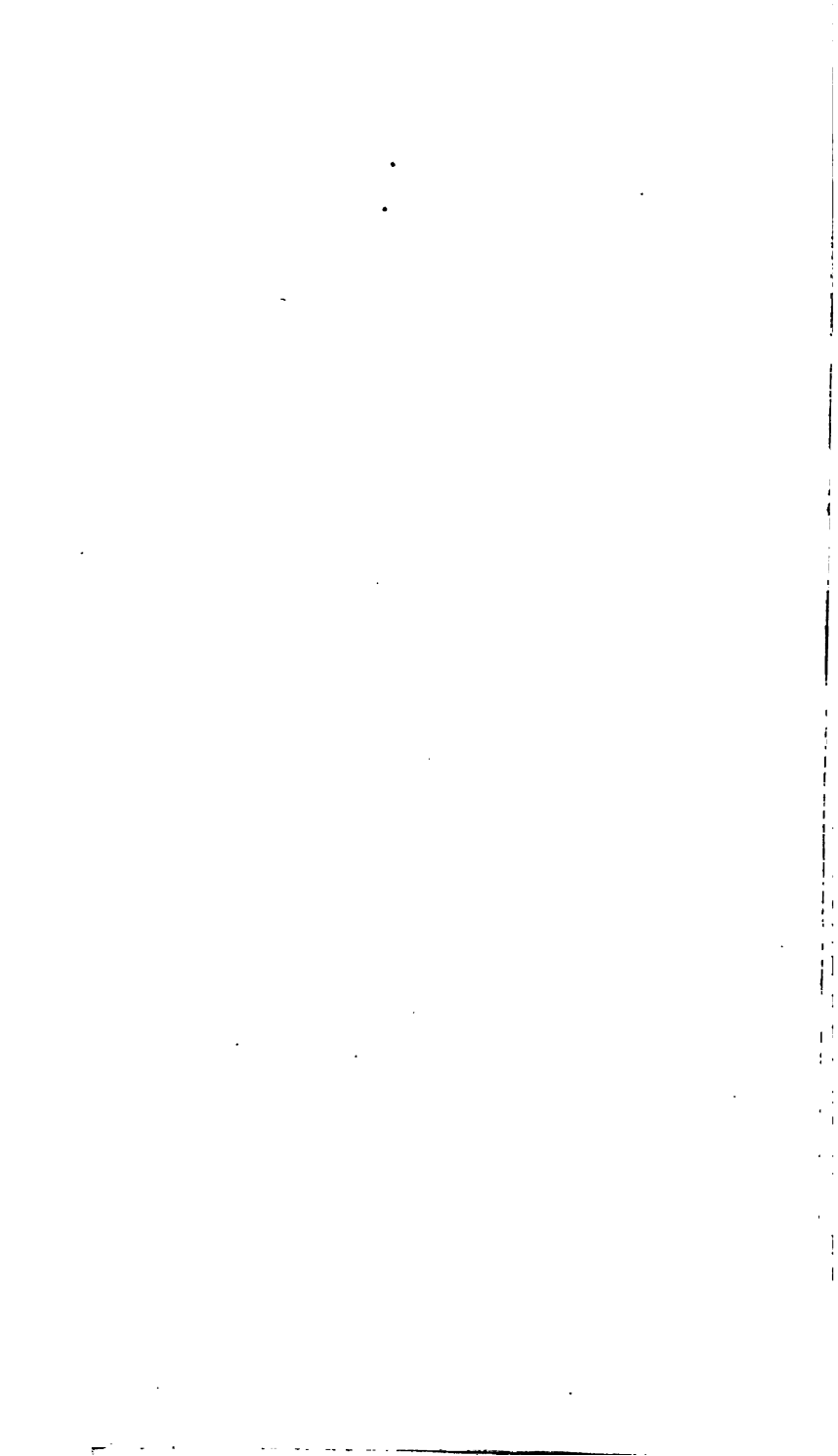
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Constantia et fortitudine.





paralyzed, and had at last completely fallen in disuse. We regret to state that the emperor Joseph I. already died in the thirty-third year of his life. —

His burial place is to be seen at Vienna.

*Married to:* Wilhelmine Amalia of Hannover.

## 47. Charles VI.,

A. D. 1711—1740,

brother of the former, king of Hungaria and Bohemia and archduke of Austria, was elected and crowned at Frankfort. Some years after his accession to the throne, after Louis XIV. had entered into the terms of a separate treaty at Utrecht with England and Holland, when the French had been defeated at *Denain* and he had succeeded in some other undertakings, he concluded the *peace of Rastadt and Baden* (1714), which treaty, after all, was not very advantageous to the German empire, but which, after the contest of the *northern states* of Europe had come to a pacific conclusion, procured to our country a long interval of rest and security. The hostilities of the emperor against Turkey did but indifferently disturb that peaceful state of Germany as the succour the empire had to give only consisted of contributions in money, and as but few German princes (chiefly Bavaria) had sent troops for that war. Besides, the most happy news incessantly resounded from the seat of war, for *prince Eugen's* victory at *Petervaradin* (1716) heightened the glory of the Imperial arms, and far more at *Belgrade*, where Eugen, „the noble knight“ conquered that important fortress after he had put to flight two hundred thousand Turks and Tartars (1717), in consequence of which a glorious peace was concluded.

On the other side, the participation of the German empire to the war about the *Polish succession* was not very successful (1734 and 1735). That war was engaged against

France, and old prince Eugen\*) was still, but for the last time, commander of the Imperial troops, yet the German princes, although enabled to dispose of a considerable armed might, felt not inclined to send sufficient troops for the defence of the whole German state.

Therefore it is not to be astonished if *Lorraine was lost* in consequence of the treaty of peace of Vienna; moreover, the Germans of that period were so far from feeling the importance of the damage they suffered by the separation of that land from the Empire that members of the Imperial diet expressed their gratitude to the duke of Lorraine for having by his resignation generously promoted the security and welfare of the empire.

We ought, however, to remember that, for the cession of Lorraine, *the ruling family of Lorraine was indemnified by the possession of Tuscany*. — By great exertions Charles VI. had procured for the *Pragmatic Sanction* the guarantee of all the chief European states to secure to his daughter Maria Theresia the succession to his hereditary dominions; and in these negotiations he proved more successful, than in his plans for a commercial company in East-India, which he abandoned fearing to disturb by them the external and internal peace of Germany, but chiefly in order to win the good will of the princely house of Hannover for promoting his plans.

But we regret to say that he did not take the same care in keeping his army in good state; nevertheless, he again engaged in hostilities against Turkey (1738); but his army met only with reverses and was defeated at *Krotzka* (1739). The humiliation of the peace of Belgrade, depriving Austria of many acquisitions she had obtained, accelerated the death of the emperor, which took place in 1740.

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\*) Shortly after that war, prince Eugen of Savoy died weakened by old age, after having rendered the most eminent services to the house of Austria and the German empire during the reign of three monarchs.

Charles VI. was *the last male offspring of the kingly descent of Rodolphus of Hapsburgh.* —

His burial place is at Vienna.

It was during his reign that George Lewis of Hannover ascended the throne of Great-Britain and Ireland.

*Married to:* Elizabeth Christine of Brunswick.

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At the decease of Charles VI. the German Imperial state had reached the last period of its existence, and the dissolution of a politic union, that was no more able to secure the existence of the nation, was now developing itself more and more. Yet, at the very time when the signs of the approaching end of the former political existence became more and more visible, we perceive the first dawning of a new internal life of a nation Providence had not yet doomed to be annihilated, and there were rising men who caused the almost extinguished spark of German nationality to kindle a great flame in the sanctuary of sciences, poetry and art; and that flame was able to warm again the breast of their countrymen and to encourage them to the noblest exertions. Those geniusses knew how to strew into the souls of the Germans the seed that should produce by and by a spiritual federative affinity, securing the internal life of the nation, whilst the political body, too narrow for its growing up to a new existence, was mouldering away. The German poet *Platen* says: „The pride of ages is no more; it has faded away; that mighty realm of thousand years; but a spiritual empire has succeeded and its glory and power shall soon be revealed.“

Yet the names of those noble minds do not resound in the splendid halls of the kings of that age; for most of the latter were unacquainted with those intellectual exertions; they only paid homage to foreign manners; the gracious favour of the German rulers of that time was only secured to such intellectual endeavours that were made abroad. We

ought, however, to state that *Christian Wolf* was treated in a rather distinguished manner, by the Bavarian Vicariate of the Empire (as Leibnitz was by Charles VI.) and that great componists, as *Fux*, *Bach*, *Hasse* and *Graun* were honoured by high-placed men. But *Haller*, *Hagedorn*, *Liscov*, *Gellert*, and many others, contrived far from the noise of the royal courts to elevate the minds of their countrymen, whilst *Winkelman*, *Klopstock* and *Lessing* prepared themselves in the solitude for their sublime vocation.

#### 48. Charles VII. of Bavaria,

A. D. 1742 — 1745,

prince-elector of Bavaria, of the house of Wittelsbach, laid after Charles VI's decease claim on the succession of the Austrian and Bohemian dominions, being a descendant of a daughter of Ferdinand I., whilst *Frederic II.*, king of Prussia, in order to maintain his claims on some Silesian duchies, invaded that land with an army. But *Maria Theresia*, the high-minded heiress of the house of Hapsburg, supported by the faithfulness of her subjects, but chiefly by the enthusiastic devotedness of the Hungarians, called her warriors to the fight, so that the struggle for the *succession of the Austrians dominions* took place almost at the same time with the *first Silesian* war. Amidst those disturbances and under the report of the cannon, re-echoing from afar, Charles was elected and crowned at Frankfort (1742), after an interregnum had lasted for fifteen months. His election was chiefly supported by the influence of the French. Yet shortly after that event king Frederic, having acquired the largest part of Silesia, concluded a *separate peace at Breslau* (1742), and the French, allied with the Emperor Charles, were defeated every where in the war they had undertaken against Austria and England. However, as Frederic II., now in alliance with Hesse-Cassel and the Elector-Palatine, had armed again, and as the *second Silesian* war had begun, the elector of Saxony sent auxiliary troops to Maria-

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's message to the Congress at the beginning of his second term. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

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... that *Christmann Wolf* was taken in the same singular manner, by the Bavarian Viceroy. *Leopoldus Lenteitz* was by Charles VI. and the Jesuits, as *Frit. Basse*, *Gasse* and *Geman* were by the Jesuits, placed near *Frit. Haller*. *Haller* had many others, continued to come from the most remote courts to obey the summons of their country. *Markheim*, *Kistock* and *Leising* prepared themselves in the school for their own vocation.

## King Charles VI. of Bavaria,

A. D. 1740-1745.

... of Bavaria ... the house of Wittelbach ... Charles VI's death ... claim on the succession of ... and Bohemian ... being a descendant ... of *Frederic II.* king of Prussia ... claims on some *Silesian* duchies ... an army. But *Maria Theresia*, ... of the house of Hapsburg ... her subjects, but chiefly by the ... of the Hungarians, called ... that the struggle for the *succession* ... took place almost at the same ... with the *Silesian* war. Amidst those ... and under ... of the emperor, re-echoing from ... Charles was elected and crowned at Frankfort 1740, ... an emperor had lasted ... fifteen months. His ... was chiefly supported by the influence of the French. ... after that even *Frederic*, having acquired a large part of *Silesia* ... a *separate peace at Breslau* 1741, and the French, allied with the Emperor Charles, were defeated every where in the war they had undertaken against Austria and England. However, as *Frederic* ... in alliance with *Hesse-Cassel* and the *Electors-Palatine* ... and as the *second Silesian* war had ... the Elector of Saxony sent auxiliary troops to Ma-



KARL VI.  
1742-1745



... to the *Caroline Wolf* was not  
 ... distinguished carrier by the Bavarian V-  
 ... Pope, as Leibniz was by Charles VI. ...  
 ... as *Bar. Bach*, *Hesse* ...  
 ... by displaced ... *Pet. Haller* *Hall* ...  
 ... and many others, ... the horse  
 ... courts to elevate the minds of their country  
 ... *Wartshausen*, *Hapsstock* and ... prepared the  
 ... in the schools for their ... vocation.

## 46 Charles V. of Bavaria,

1700-1740.

... of ... the house of Wittelbach ...  
 ... Charles VI's direct claim on the succession of  
 ... and Bohemian ... being a descendant  
 ... of Ferdinand ... whilst *Frederic II.* king of Prussia  
 ... claims on some ...  
 ... an army. But *Maria Theresia*,  
 ... of the house of Hapsburg, ...  
 ... of her subjects, but chiefly by the  
 ... of the Hungarians, called her ...  
 ... that the struggle for the ...  
 ... took place almost at the same ...  
 ... *Silesian* war. Amidst those ...  
 ... and under the report of the cannon, ...  
 ... Charles was elected and crowned at Frankfurt 1740 ...  
 ... had lasted for fifteen months. His ...  
 ... by the influence of the French ...  
 ... after that event king *Frederic*, having acquired  
 ... part of Silesia, concluded a *separate peace at Brieg*  
 ... and the French, allied with the Emperor Char-  
 ... every where in the war they had undertaken  
 ... Austria and England. However, as *Frederic*  
 ... in alliance with Hesse-Cassel and the Elector of Han-  
 ... and armed ... and as the *second Silesian* war had  
 ... the elector of Saxony sent auxiliary troops to Mar-



KARL VI.

1742-1745









Pro Deo et imperio.



Theresia, and the emperor Charles, residing generally at Frankfort, as his hereditary lands were occupied by the enemies, did not enjoy the advantage of that alliance. For he had scarcely succeeded to effectuate his re-entrance at Munich as he died, having ruled the German empire only three years, and, we ought to add, very unsuccessfully; for during his reign the decay of the German Imperial state had made the most evident progresses.

His remains were put at rest in the Theatins-Church at Munich \*).

*Married to:* Mary Amelia of Austria, daughter of the emperor Joseph I.

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## AUSTRIA-LORRAINE HOUSE.

### 49. Francis I.,

A. D. 1745 — 1765,

granduke of Tuskany, of the house of Lorraine, married to *Maria-Theresia* of Austria daughter of the emperor Charles VI. was elected and crowned at Frankfort. After the war of succession of Austria was terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), at a short interval of repose, the new emperor was engaged in the *Seven-years'-war*, during which Germans were again combating against Germans and the mouldered state-edifice was shaken in its basis (1756—1763) It was only after many vicissitudes of war had been severely

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\*) Bavaria's contest against Maria-Theresia about the Austrian succession was settled immediately after Charles VII's decease by the *peace of Füssen* (1745). In the same year, Frederic II. concluded the *peace of Dresden*. Yet the war of Austria and England against France lasted till to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748).



felt by both the parties that the treaty of peace, concluded at *Hubertsburg* by *Austria* and *Frederic*, the *Great King of Prussia*, secured the repose of our German country. Yet the emperor's decease took already place two years after that happy event.

Francis I. was buried at Vienna.

## 50. Joseph II.,

A. D. 1765 — 1790,

son of the former, archduke of Austria, was elected and crowned Roman king at Frankfort during his father's life (1764), afterwards emperor and, at the same time, co-regent with his mother Maria-Theresia in their hereditary dominions. After the latter's decease (1780), he was proclaimed king of Hungary and Bohemia.

He was a strong-minded prince, well-affected towards his German subjects. He ordered a visitation of the Imperial Chamber of Justice, undertook great reforms in the Austrian dominions, published there the edict of religious toleration and evinced the utmost activity in promoting the welfare of his subjects according his personal views and convictions.

Thou summonest the priest to be an humble disciple of the Great Founder of our Holy Religion; thou callest citizen of thy state the country-man, curved under the yoke of servitude; thou statest that a Jew, too, belongs to mankind. — What monarch has ever ended where thou art beginning?"

KLOPSTOCK

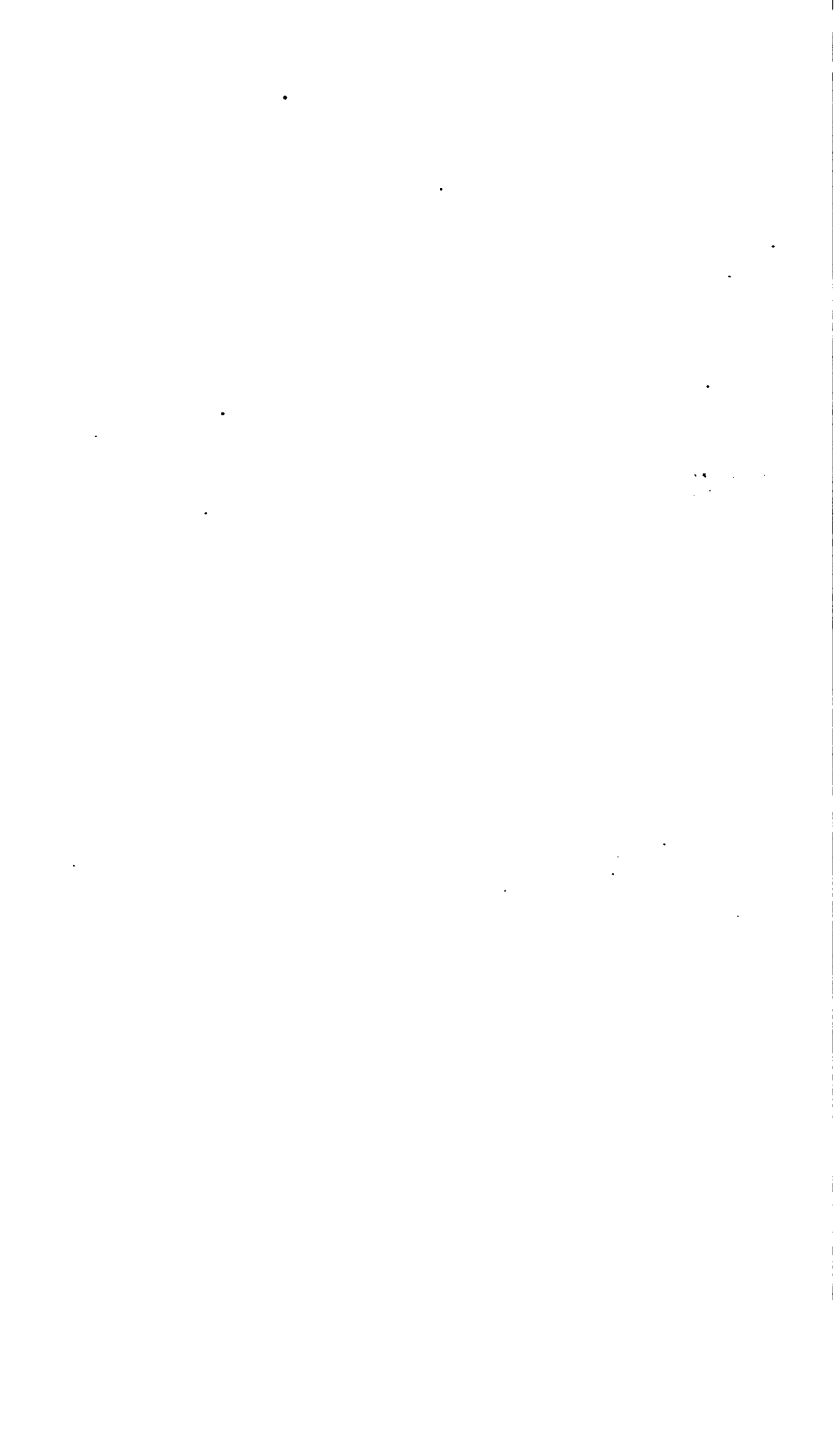
But all his exertions to give a fresh life to the German body and to redress antiquated wrongs were without success; on the contrary, his proceedings, sometimes too hasty and not favoured by the circumstances, provoked everywhere diffidence and discontent. Besides, after having already been induced to stand a contest with Frederic the Great about the *Bavarian succession* and his expectations having







Virtute et exemplo.









Opes regum cordia subditorum.





been badly answered by the peace of Teschen (1779), he was engaged in new contests against Holland on account of the free entrance of the Scheld; and as the so-named *Confederation of the Princes* had counteracted the plans he had formed for the exchange of German provinces, he made an alliance with Russia and undertook a bloody war against Turkey (1788).

Yet that war, too, he did not succeed according his wishes, and he returned from Belgrade with the symptoms of a deadly disease. He died shortly after, and his last words testified that his heart was broken and that he deeply felt the sad futurity that was threatening his country.

His burial took place at Vienna. —

To our very days the German mention his name with the highest feelings of respect and gratitude, and they will remember the emperor Joseph II. till to the latest posterity. —

„Many of thy schemes were baffled,  
For thou wast a man, not more;  
Wast not able to say like God:  
Let be there light!

SCHUBART.

*Married to:* 1) Elizabeth of Parma; 2) Josepha of Bavaria, who both died in prime of life.

## 51. Leopold II.,

A. D. 1790—1792,

king of Hungary and Bohemia, archduke of Austria, the renowned wise ruler of Tuscany, brother of the emperor Joseph II., elected and crowned at Frankfort, concluded the peace with the Turks and the *treaty of Pillnitz* with Prussia (1791), but died two years after his ascension on the throne. His remains were put at rest at Vienna.

*Married to:* Mary Louisa of Spain.

## 52. Francis II.,

A. D. 1792—1806,

son of the former, king of Hungary and Bohemia, elected and crowned at Frankfort shortly after the breaking out of the war in consequence of the *French revolution*, witnessed the fall of the German Empire effected by Napoleon I. (1806), but also the important events of the year 1813, to which he had mightily contributed. After the *battle of Leipzig*, he made as a conqueror a solemn entrance into the city of Frankfort under the acclamations of joy and happiness of the inhabitants; wherupon he went to Paris to settle in connivence with his allies the regulation of the new politic affairs, on which the present state of Germany has been established. —

His remains were put at rest with those of his ancestors. — *He was the last Roman Emperor of the German nation.* —

*Married to:* 1) Elizabeth of Wurtemberg; 2) Maria Theresia of Sicily; 3) Maria Louisa Beatrix of Austria; 4) Charlotte of Bavaria. —









**FRANZ III.**

1792 - 1806.

*lege et Fide.*



## MOTTOS OF THE EMPERORS.

Most of the portraits of the Emperors are inscribed with sentences, which are looked at as the mottos of the monarchs represented in the Imperial Hall. We feel induced to give here the said devices, adding even those which are not yet inscribed in the Hall. We do not, however, in the least answer for their being original, as, chiefly with respect to the emperors of the remotest centuries, many of these mottos might have been composed by posterior historians, or styled as devices in consequence of some expressions, uttered occasionally by the monarchs to whom they are ascribed. Nevertheless, a great part of the following mottos are to be taken as authentic, and each of them is most expressive, or, at least, sufficiently interesting to be the noticed.

### 1) CHARLEMAGNE.

*„Christus vincit, Christus regnat, Christus triumphat.“*

*„Christ is conquering, Christ is reigning, Christ is triumphing.“*

### 2) LOUIS THE DEBONNAIRE, OR THE PIOUS.

*„Omnium rerum vicissitudo“*

*„All human affairs are submitted to change.“*

### 3) LOUIS THE GERMAN (his device is not known).

### 4) CHARLES THE FAT.

*„Os garrulum intricat omnia.“*

*„A chattering tongue is embroiling every thing.“*

### 5) ARNULPH.

*„Facilis descensus Averni.“*

*„The way to hell is going downhill.“*

### 6) LOUIS THE CHILD.

*„Multorum manus, paucorum consilium.“*

*„Many hands, but few advices.“*

### 7) CONRAD I.

*„Fortuna, quum blanditur, fallit.“*

*„Smiling fortune is treacherous.“*

### 8) HENRY I.

*„Ad vindictam tardus, ad beneficentiam velox.“*

*„Slow in punishing, but quick in rewarding.“*

### 9) OTHO I.

*„Satius est ratione aequitatis mortem oppetere, quam fugere et inhonestè vivere.“*

*„It is much better to die for the sake of justice, than to fly and live without honour.“*

### 10) OTHO II.

*„Cum omnibus pacem, adversus vitia bellum.“*

*„Peace with every one, but war to the wicked.“*

### 11) OTHO III.

*„Facile singula rumpuntur jacula conjuncta non item.“*

*„Single arrows are easily broken, but not so, when united.“*



## 12) HENRY II.

„*Nihil impensè ames; ita fiet, ut in nullo contristeris.*“

„Be never too fond of anything, and thou shalt never have occasion to grieve.“

or: „*Ne quin nimis.*“

„Nothing too much.“

## 13) CONRAD II.

„*Omnium mores, tuos imprimis observato.*“

„Preserve every one from bad manners, but first yourself.“

## 14) HENRY III.

„*Qui litem aufert, execrationem in benedictionem mutat.*“

„Whoever ends a quarrel, is changing curse into blessing.“

## 15) HENRY IV.

„*Multi multa sciunt, se autem nemo*“

„Many men know many things, yet they do not know themselves.“

## 16) HENRY V.

„*Miser qui mortem appetit, miserior, qui timet.*“

„Unhappy is he who is seeking death, but still more unhappy he who is afraid of it.“

## 17) LOTHAIRE.

„*Audi alteram partem.*“

„Let us hear also the other party.“

## 18) CONRAD III.

„*Pauca cum aliis, multa tecum loquere.*“

„Speak little with others, and much with thy own-self.“

## 19) FREDERIC I.

„*Praestat uni probo, quam mille improbis placere.*“

„It is better to please one honest man, than thousand wicked.“

according to other sayings his motto was:

„*Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare.*“

„Who is not able to feign, is not able to reign.“

## 20) HENRY VI.

„*Qui tacendi non habet artem, nec loquendi novit opportunitatem.*“

„Who does not know when to keep silent, never knows when it is opportune to speak.“

## 21) PHILIP.

„*Quod malè coeptum est, ne pudeat mutasse.*“

„What has badly begun, be not ashamed to change.“

## 22) OTHO IV.

„*Strepit anser inter olores.*“

„Among the swans the goose likes to be noisy.“

## 23) FREDERIC II.

„*Complurium thrirorum ego strepitum audi*“

„I heard the rustling of some fig-leaves.“

or: *Minarum strepitus, asinorum crepitus.*“

„Noise of threatenings is like the braying of an ass.

(an allusion to the attempt made against him to compel him to resign.)

## 24) RODOLPHUS I.

„*Melius est bene imperare, quam imperium ampliare.*“

„It is better being a ruler, than a conqueror.“

## 25) ADOLPHUS.

„*Praestat vir sine pecuniâ, quam pecunia sine viro.*“

„Better, a man without money, than money without a man.“

## 26) ALBERT I.

„*Fugam victoria nescit.*“

„Victory is averse to running away.“

or: *Quod optimum, idem jucundissimum.*“

„The best is always the most agreeable.“

## 27) HENRY VII.

„*Calicem vitae dedisti mihi in mortem*“

„Thou gavest me the cup of life to cause my death.“

(allusion to the suspected kind of Henry's death.)

## 28) FREDERIC THE FAIR.

„*Beata morte nihil beatius*.“

„A happy death is the greatest blessing.“

## 29) LOUIS IV. THE BAVARIAN.

„*Hujusmodi comparandae sunt opes, quae simul cum naufragio enatent*.“

„The best treasures are those, which in a shipwreck are floating with us to shore.“

or: „*Sola bona, quae honesta*.“

„Nothing is good, but what is honest.“

## 30) GUNTHER (his device is unknown).

## 31) CHARLES IV.

„*Optimum est aliend insanid frui*.“

„It is a most agreeable thing to profit by follies committed by others.“

## 32) WENCESLAUS,

„*Morosophi moriones pessimi*.“

„Wise fools, worst fools.“

## 33) ROBERT.

„*Misericordia non causam sed fortunam spectat*.“

„Compassion does not care for the motive but for the degree of misfortune.“

## 34) SIGISMOND.

„*Mala ultrò adsunt*“

„Misfortune comes unawares.“

## 35) ALBERT II.

„*Amicus optima vitae possessio*.“

„A friend is the most precious gift we possess in life.“

## 36) FREDERIC III. (IV.)

„*A. E. I. O. U.*“

(„*Austriacae Est Imperare Orbi Universo*.“)

„Austria shall reign over the whole world.“

or: („*Austria Erit In Orbe Ultima*.“)

„Austria will subsist to the end of the world.“

## 37) MAXIMILIAN I.

„*Tene mensuram et respice finem*.“

„Keep within bounds and think of ending well.“

## 38) CHARLES V.

„*Plus ultra*.“

„More further.“

## 39) FERDINAND I.

„*Fiat justitia, pereat mundus*.“

„Justice be fulfilled, though the world be destroyed.“

## 40) MAXIMILIAN II.

„*Deus providebit*.“

„God will assist me.“

## 41) RODOLPHUS II.

„*Fulget Caesaris astrum*.“

„Caesar's star is glistening.“

## 42) MATTHIAS.

„*Concordi lumine major*.“

„In united light greater.“

## 43) FERDINAND II.

„*Legitimè certantibus*.“

„To those who fight for the good sake.“

## 44) FERDINAND III.

„*Pietate et justitia*.“

„By godliness and justice.“

## 45) LEOPOLD I.

„*Consilio et industria*.“

„By prudence and industry.“

## 46) JOSEPH I.

„*Amore et timore*.“

„By love and fearfulness.“

## 47) CHARLES VI.

„*Constantia et fortitudine.*“

„By perseverance and valour.“

## 48) CHARLES VII. (his device is not known).

## 49) FRANCIS I.

„*Pro Deo et imperio.*“

„For God and the Empire.“

## 50) JOSEPH II.

„*Virtute et exemplo.*“

„By virtue and example.“

## 51) LEOPOLD II.

„*Opes regum corda subditorum.*“

„The treasures of kings consist in the hearts of their subjects.“

## 52) FRANCIS II.

„*Lege et fide.*“

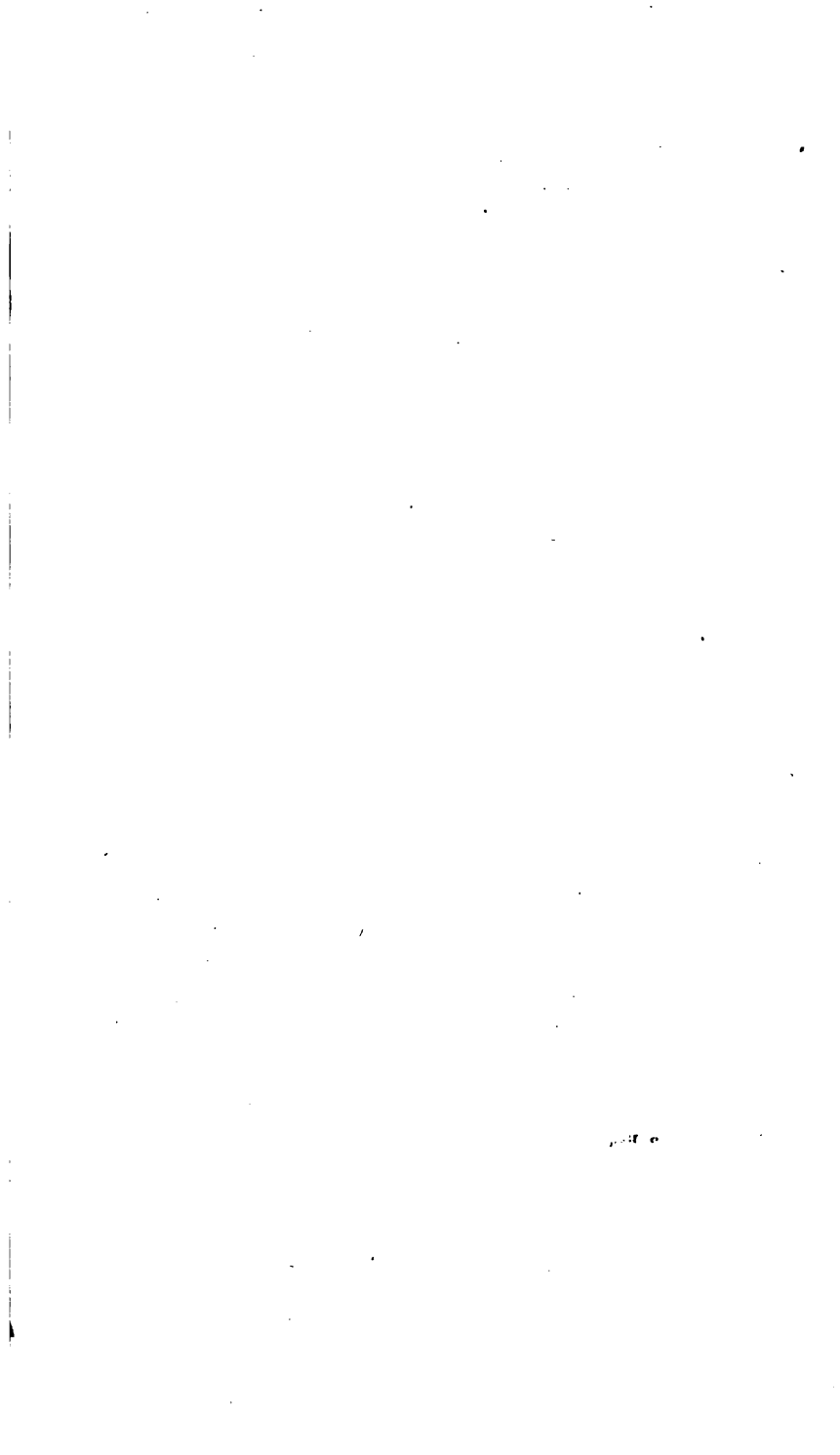
„By law and faithfulness.“

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## E r r a t a .

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- Page 1 on the line 7 from below, instead of „elder“ read: „younger.“  
 „ 17 line 16 from above instead of „the Germans“ read „of the  
     *Germans.*“  
 „ 18 line 21 from above, instead of „duke“ read „archbishop.“  
 „ 19 line 16 of the word „of“ is to be put out.  
 „ 27 line 5 instead of „1151“ read „1152.“  
 „ 31 line 14 instead of „his“ read „this.“  
 „ 36 line 23 instead of „Franks“ read „ranks.“  
 „ 38 line 8 instead of „Fopalta“ read „Fossalla.“  
 „ 49 line 13 instead of „Doeffingen“ read „Doeffingen.“  
 „ 67 line 8 the word „who“ is to be put out.  
 „ 68 line 11 instead of „the“ read „to.“  
 „ 69 line 9 instead of „Spre“ read „Spee.“  
 „ 71 line 5 from below, instead of „Leiser“ read „Keiser.“  
 „ 73 line 12 and 13, instead of „when the French had defeated  
     him at Denain and he had succeeded“ read „when the  
     French had been defeated him at Denain and when they had  
     succeeded.“
-







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